The Chicago Tribune.

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THE NEWS.

[illegible] in New York yesterday at [illegible]

Secretary Seward has returned to Washington. His visit to Auburn was one altogether private nature.

General Sheridan met with a most cordial and hearty welcome from the people of Rhode Island yesterday. In Providence the military display was the finest ever seen in the State.

District Attorney Chandler has notified Charles O'Conor that the government will be ready to proceed with the trial of Jeff. Davis, in Richmond, on the 25th of November.

The official election returns of Luzerne County, Penn., show a Republican gain of 1,335 votes for Supreme Judge over last year's vote for Governor.

The State election in West Virginia occurs on Thursday, October 24. Members of the Legislature are to be chosen, but there are no State officers or members of Congress to be elected.

Postmaster-General Randall, in fear of losing his place in the cabinet, it is said, has written a letter strongly endorsing the Johnson policy, and every member of the cabinet, in the same direction, will do likewise.

An attempt was made yesterday by the Legislature of Tennessee to elect a United States Senator from that State from the 4th of March, 1869, to take Mr. Patterson's place. The ballot resulted in no choice, but Brownlow led the other candidates, and will probably be elected to-day.

It is said that Mr. Seward is in New York for the purpose of inaugurating a new Conservative Republican party in that State—one which he hopes will be able to hold the balance of power. His mission has the approval of Andrew Johnson.

The Republicans who aspire to be Governor of Missouri next term are: Isaac H. Sturgeon and Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis; George W. Anderson, of Pike; Judges David Conditt and [illegible], of Lewis; Joseph W. McClurg, of Camden; and General George R. Smith.

General Grant has received from General Thomas a full report of his action at Nashville, at the recent charter election. It embodies all the correspondence between General Thomas and General Grant, Governor Brownlow and Mayor Brown. The report will probably soon be published.

The Van Solen murder case, now on examination at St. Paul, assumed a new phase yesterday by the production of the body of Harcourt with a rope around his neck, and buckshot lodged in his head. The ownership of the rope is traced to Van Solen, and other evidence produced, which seems to implicate the prisoner in the murder.

The Commercial Bank of Canada, located at Kingston, has suspended, occasioned by a run for redemption. The managers make public the fact that all claims against the bank will be paid, and the shareholders realize a surplus.

We have heard the same opinion, from the same source, of about every bank that ever failed.

The National Intelligencer, the President's official organ, speaking of the recent effort on the part of the Western Democrat to pay off the debt in greenbacks, says: "Demagogues have sought to influence the public mind in favor of this wider expansion of the irredeemable paper currency, which would inevitably be followed by a panic of a most disastrous character."

At a London dinner table, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in accounts of Mormonism and Spiritualism in America, was alluded to, when Dr. J. P. Thompson, of New York, who was present, remarked jocosely, that Utah was a sort of Botany Bay for Christian Europe, and that Mormonism lived by immigration from England. His English hearers were fairly discomfited.

The case of Mrs. Evans, who was on trial in Buffalo charged with having fired her house for the purpose of swindling an insurance company, the jury brought in a verdict of "No Cause of Action." During the trial a young lad named Clapdius swore that Mrs. Evans hired him to set fire to the building, and that he did it, but this is held to answer the charge of arson, for his confession.

A dispute in trunks and musical instruments was at [illegible], named F. Bauer, severely cowhided S. Forbes, President of the defunct [illegible] Bank, on Carondelet street in that city, Friday last. Mr. Bauer had deposited [illegible] the First National on the day previous to its failure, every dollar of which was lost. The crowd enjoyed the cowhiding hugely and applauded and encouraged Bauer's performance in a vigorous manner.

There was a mistake in our Pennsylvania election table printed yesterday morning, which made Sharswood's majority 293 larger than the figures would warrant. By the substitution of a figure eight (8) instead of a five (5) in the vote of McKean County, thus making Sharswood's vote in that place 843 instead of the correct figure 563, and an error in Sharswood's majority in the same County, making it 1,434 instead of the correct figure, the majority of Sharswood was increased. His correct official majority is 923.

The National Base Ball Club, of Washington, left on Sunday evening, on a tour North, for the purpose of playing matches with the Union, of Lansingburg; the Eckford, of Albany; the Mutual, of New York; the Irvington, of New Jersey; and the Athletic and Keystone, of Philadelphia. The National played with the Union, of Lansingburg, and the Mutual, of New York, are returning the first contest between the National and Eckford having already taken place.

The Journal of Paris has a daily circulation of over two hundred and fifty thousand copies, and has been recently placed in the Petit Journal four presses, each of which can print 36,000 impressions a minute, or a [illegible] per hour. The Paris Stable, in noticing this fact, states that the American [illegible] been re[illegible] to the perfection of mechanical ingenuity, and the invention of M. Mari[illegible].

[illegible] for next Governor of Indiana [illegible] started by the press of that [illegible] understood that Thomas A. [illegible] present Senator in Congress, will [illegible] candidate, although Wm. S. [illegible] in Congress from the [illegible] his same friends; but its under[illegible] to take the second place [illegible] Regarding this [illegible] ticket, [illegible] thinks it the duty of [illegible] Colfax to accept the Republican [illegible] is the only man in the Republican [illegible] would prove thorough master of the stamp. The friends of General [illegible] submit his name to the Convention as a candidate for the [illegible].

[illegible], United States Minister to [illegible] the subject of an unusual diplomatic [illegible] chamberlain brought to Mr. [illegible] from the Crown Princess that [illegible] a personal audience with herself. [illegible] court etiquette, a new minister [illegible] audience with the heir apparent [illegible] should ask to be presented to [illegible] wife. Mr. Bancroft had intended [illegible] the return of Prince [illegible] to Berlin, but the Princess [illegible] desirous of having a personal [illegible] Mr. Bancroft, thus broke through [illegible] the meeting from ceremony. [illegible] of the Crown Princess, which [illegible] and complimentary to Mr. [illegible] mentioned the name of Mr. [illegible] she had read his works with [illegible].

Quincy Adams was nominated [illegible] candidate for Governor of [illegible] is explained by the Boston Commonwealth [illegible] the first place, on the informal [illegible], so the story goes, fifty per [illegible] the vote of each candidate, so [illegible] in attendance appear really, on the formal ballot, it is [illegible] was actually nominated, when, [illegible] themselves all F. L. L.'s, [illegible] be. Mr. S.'s anti-war record [illegible] returned soldiers of their po[illegible] must have a candidate who [illegible] respect, who was now, young, [illegible] objectionable. The actual vote [illegible] Mr. Adams having [illegible] to Mr. Sweetser's 2½, or [illegible] to make the former the choice [illegible] as declared. If anybody [illegible], they can ask Mr. Sweetser [illegible].

The Auditor of the State of Indiana [illegible] survivors of the banking firm of B. J. Lyons & [illegible] in the Clark County (Indiana) Court, and resulted in a verdict [illegible] sum of $97,500. This was the [illegible] of sinking fund money, deposited with Lyons [illegible] Talbott, while he [illegible] of the Board of Commissioners [illegible] Sinking Fund. The suit was [illegible] the Commissioners before the [illegible] to whom the custody of the [illegible] and duties of the Commissioners [illegible] by the legislation of [illegible]. This judgment is one step, says [illegible] Journal, toward getting this [illegible] back into the school fund, [illegible] to the Democratic man[illegible] that this delay has occurred, [illegible] been subjected to expense in [illegible] which should have been [illegible] parties entrusted with its [illegible].

EUROPE.

Present Condition of the Roman Question.

Italy Guarantees the Defence of Rome Against the Insurgents.

All Hostile Preparations Suspended by France.

Popular Agitation Throughout Italy.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Form a New Ministry.

The Grand Duchy of Baden to Join the North German Confederation.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Roman Difficulty.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO ITALY ABANDONED.

PARIS, Oct. 22—Noon.

The Moniteur announces that the expedition to Italy has been countermanded, as Italy pledges an observance of the treaty.

THE MONITEUR'S APOLOGY FOR THE ACTION OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

The Moniteur in an official article announcing the cessation of warlike preparations against Italy, says France beheld the spectacle of an invasion of the Papal States by armed bands from the neighboring provinces of Italy. She could not consistently with her duty, dignity and her national honor suffer the September convention to be thus violated, and she prepared to send an army across the Alps, but Italy has since given ample pledges to fulfil her obligations of the treaty on the largest issue, and consequently all hostile preparations have been suspended by France.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22.

The ministerial crisis is not ended. General Cialdini has been unable to form a new cabinet and has given up the task. It is possible Rattazzi may remain in office with, perhaps, a chance in the ministry.

THE POPULAR AGITATION

is very great throughout Italy. An extremely bitter feeling is shown against France, while the government of the King is loaded with reproach by the people for yielding to the dictation of Napoleon. There have been several demonstrations of indignation in Florence. The populace gather in great crowds beneath the windows of government officers and shout for Rome, the Capital of Italy.

GARIBALDI IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22.

Reports are in circulation that Garibaldi has succeeded in reaching Italy, and is now with his son Menotti.

Prussia.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN TO JOIN THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.

It is reported that the Grand Duchy of Baden will soon join the confederation of North German States.

Great Britain.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 22.

The great event was the contest for the Cambridgeshire stakes. The race resulted in a dead heat between Los Ange and Woolsey for the first position, and the owners of the two divided the stakes.

BY MAIL.

The Fenian Alarm in the North of England—Serious Outbreaks Apprehended—Precautionary Measures of the Government.

From the London Times, Oct. 8.

A good deal of anxiety prevails in the north of England with regard to the movements of the Fenians. A large number of the lower order of the Irish are employed in the factories, iron works and [illegible] ship-building yards of the Tyne and Tees, and in some of the pit districts of Durham and Northumberland, and of late midnight drillings and other such like movements have been observed among them. All the garrisons and barracks are now guarded by sentries, and there is not very much danger of an attack in that direction, and if the Fenians did make any rash outbreak, it is very likely a good account would be given of them. Fears, however, are entertained of street outrages, and if such were to occur, they would be almost certain to bring on a conflict between the lower orders of English and Irish, and the consequences might be serious, if judged by the tremendous onslaught made upon the Irish by the population when the outbreak of [illegible] occurred at Newcastle races a year and a quarter ago. On Friday and Saturday great excitement was caused in Berwick by a report which was spread to the effect that the Fenians intended to make an attack upon the barracks and seize the arms and ammunition stored there. It appears that last week a letter which bears the post-mark of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and which was addressed to a certain person in Manchester, accidentally fell into the hands of the police. [illegible] the detective police force in Manchester, and which minutely detailed a plot for the purpose of seizing the armory at Berwick-upon-Tweed. The letter, with the omission of names and initials, is as follows: [illegible] Received yours; can make short work of them; no guard kept at night; barracks walls easily scaled; there are 300 or 400 carbines and about 80 rifles kept in the armory; also, six field pieces and seven or more [illegible], besides ammunition for the volunteers. No one in the barracks but the militia staff and families, about 12 soldiers in all, and a number generally out at night. We will easily manage it in one night, and—(here follow particulars as to the movements of certain members of the Fenian body, which are suppressed for obvious reasons)—I can muster 25, with [illegible]—all true. Be here as soon as possible. Just one gunboat here. I am making arrangements with—(several persons and towns mentioned) to bring the bags, which will come during the week. We can muster from 350 to 500. We will settle and be at peace in about a month. We are sure of success. Don't expect assistance from the southern and the barracks, but if they do we will do the usual. "We hope to have it settled by that time next month. After this sentence followed some writing in cypher, which of course is unreadable. On this letter being received by the police authorities in London, Sergeant Langley was despatched to Berwick-upon-Tweed. Upon his arrival he found that the statement relative to the armory was minutely and particularly correct, and that the formidable garrison of thirteen was the number of soldiers who guarded it. After receiving his communication from London, the Mayor, Mr. James Purvis, immediately convened a meeting of the magistrates, to take steps to protect the armory. This meeting was attended by the commander of the armory and also the commander of the gunboat, and measures were promptly carried out which entirely removed any apprehension that might arise as to any Fenian attack. The matter, of course, although for reasons of public safety it was kept as quiet as possible, eventually oozed out and created a great excitement in the old town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Farragut in England—Naval Honors and a Cordial Reception.

From the London Times, Oct. 7.

The reception given to Admiral Farragut, Commander-in-Chief of the United States navy, by the Board of Admiralty, deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. No pains have been spared by Mr. Corry, Sir Sidney Dacres, Sir John Hay and the other members of the board, to mark the high sense entertained in this country of the ability and heroism displayed by our gallant guest during the late war in America, or to give eclat to the reception of the distinguished officer who has been raised to the summit of the naval profession in America. As the greatest compliment they could pay to Admiral Farragut, their lordships last week invited him and his suite to join them in their official visit to the eastern dockyards, and accordingly, after a banquet at the official residence of Sir Sidney Dacres, on Wednesday evening, the board and their guests started for Chatham dockyard on Thursday morning by the London, Chatham & Dover Railway from the Victoria Station, and were received on their arrival by all the naval and military authorities of that place. The remarkable iron-clads Hercules and Monarch were fully explained in every particular to our American guests by Mr. Reed, the designer of the ships, even the latest improvements in the gunnery and other arrangements being laid fully and freely before them. On leaving the yard for town in the afternoon, to fulfil a prior engagement, a guard of Royal Marines saluted the party, the band playing the national airs of America.

On the following day the gallant Admiral rejoined Mr. Corry and his colleagues at Chatham, and accompanied them in their official inspections of the Marine Barracks, the proceedings closing with a march past in both slow and quick time, and with a formal salutation of the colors of the corps. The party then embarked for Sheerness in the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, on board of which luncheon was served; and during the run down the river their lordships took the opportunity of placing the beautiful vessel on board which they were entirely at the disposal of the gallant Admiral for the remainder of his visit to England. On arriving at Sheerness the flagship Formidable saluted the Admiralty, who at once conveyed their American guests on board that vessel, where they were officially received by Vice Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. On leaving the ship in the Admiral's barge, with the American flag in the bow, Admiral Farragut was saluted by nineteen guns from the Formidable, and landed at the dockyard, where all the authorities of the port were waiting to receive him. He was speedily followed by the Board of Admiralty, whom he accompanied over the establishment, and the day ended with a magnificent banquet given in his honor by Sir Baldwin Walker at the Admiralty House.

Saturday was spent in the inspection of the Naval Reserve and of the defences of the Medway, after which the whole party returned to town. To-day Sir Sidney Dacres and other members of the Board of Admiralty will accompany Admiral Farragut to Woolwich dock-yard and arsenal, leaving Westminster bridge about ten o'clock in Mr. Penn's steam yacht, the Engineer, which he has kindly placed at the service of the Admiralty for the purpose. Admiral Farragut is accompanied by Captain Leroy and Flag Lieutenant Commander Watson, both of whom, like their chief, distinguished themselves in the late war.

A visit carried out with such cordiality and good feeling will, no doubt, prove gratifying to all concerned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution at Cordova—Affairs in the Argentine Republic—Progress of the Revolution in Peru.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A Buenos Ayres letter of September 14, says Cordova had experienced another revolution, but it was promptly quelled after a short fight.

The Minister of Foreign Relations for the Argentine Republic, had resigned on account of the rumored possibility of defeating the Paraguayans.

General Asboth, United States Minister, was still very low.

The Presidential election takes place in January, and the most influential paper in the country has nominated Sarmiento, the present minister at Washington, for the position.

Advices from Peru to the 14th of September state that the city of Arequipa was entirely in the hands of the revolutionists, being [illegible]. Their programme is to overthrow the administration of Prado and the restitution of the constitution of 1854, reformed in 1860, and the recognition of Col. Canseco as the constitutional head of the republic. The clergy, people and troops in and around Arequipa are said to have fraternized with the revolutionary forces. The loyalty to Prado, of General Bustamente, who was sent to suppress the movement, is questioned. There were many arrests at Lima of suspected persons, and the opinion was growing that Prado's days are numbered.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—Advices from Puerto Cabello to the 11th inst., are received. A revolution against the authority of President Acosta, of Colombia, had broken out in the State of Bolivar. General Mendoza was at its head.

The government of Venezuela has ordered the continuance of the war against the rebels in that country, and arrested the revolutionists, Rimero, at Puerto Cabello and Odas at Aranea. The government has issued a proclamation that all foreigners and natives arriving to the country be considered able to bear arms within twenty-four hours, after September 25.

President Falcon has secured the support of the Brazilian Minister in his operations against the rebellion.

THE SOUTH.

Election in Virginia on the Convention Question.

Result of the First Day's Voting.

Vote in the Tennessee Legislature on United States Senator.

Brownlow's Election Considered Certain.

Election in Virginia on the Convention Question—Result of the First Day's Voting in Richmond—Reports from Other Cities—The Holding of a Convention Considered Certain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.

The utmost excitement prevailed here to-day upon the first political vote of the blacks. Party feeling ran high, and large sums of money were expended by both the Democracy and Radicals. The polls were thronged throughout the day by both races, and canvassing of the most extreme sort was resorted to. The military were in strong force upon the streets, cavalry and infantry being called upon to suppress disturbances frequently.

A negro voting conservatively was about to be hanged by his colored associates. Several rows occurred, which were promptly quelled, no blood being shed. Numbers of manufacturers threaten to discharge their negro employees for voting the Conservative ticket.

The results of this day's election give a white majority of 367, but this does not indicate a Radical or Conservative success, which will not be known until the election closes.

Returns from Petersburg indicate Radical success and in favor of a convention. Norfolk also gives a Radical majority of three hundred and eight, and Lynchburg gives over one hundred and eight. The belief is that to-morrow's election will turn the scale here in favor of the Radicals, and that the holding of a convention will be a certainty. The negroes will be in greater force than ever.

To the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22.—The election passed off more quietly than was anticipated. There were two incipient riots, and two other disturbances, which were quieted by the military. The difficulties were caused by the attempts of Radical negroes to mob colored Conservatives. The troops were held in reserve on the Capitol square, and stationed at all the polls in the city, and cavalry patrolled the streets. The result of the first day's voting is 567 white majority. The negro vote is active; 1,300 whites have not yet voted. The extreme Radicals are making an effort to have the polls open three days instead of two.

The military, under General Granger, and the city police, will be kept on duty all night. The polls will reopen in the city to-morrow. It is impossible to tell how the State has gone.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A special Richmond despatch says the polls in each ward are crowded with whites and colored. In some of the five wards the Conservative ticket is fifty or one hundred ahead. Negro voters were prevented from voting the Conservative ticket. In the Jefferson Ward, at half-past nine this morning, a colored man openly voted the Conservative ticket. As he left the polls he was assaulted by a mob of Hunnicutt Radicals who endeavored to hang him to the nearest lamp-post. He was chased from the place of voting, and when the civil police interfered, the mob offered forcible resistance. Clubs were used on both sides for a short time. The military came up, the infantry with fixed bayonets and cavalry with drawn sabres, when they charged and dispersed the mob. The ringleaders were arrested and lodged in the station house. None of the soldiers prevented any attempt to rescue them. No disturbance has occurred up to this time at any of the places of voting.

The tobacco manufactories and other places where the labor is employed are closed, the employes refusing to work until the election is over. Bodies of troops are stationed at different points in the city, and will preserve order. The excitement is intense.

PORTSMOUTH, MONROE, Oct. 22.—The election in Norfolk is not yet complete. The polls will be opened again to-morrow. The whites polled 1,384, and the blacks 1,596. It is supposed that Walker, Conservative, will be elected.

HAMPTON, Oct. 22.—Colonel White, Radical, is elected here. No excitement.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 22.—Hawkhurst, from Alexandria, and Nickerson, from Alexandria and Fairfax, both Radicals, are elected to the convention. Majority for the convention in Alexandria 437. The blacks voted for the Radicals and the whites for the Conservatives with few exceptions.

A despatch to the Gazette from Leesburg, Culpeper and Orange state that those counties have gone Radical.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22.—The vote to-day at Lynchburg was—whites, 578; blacks, 761, being 372 less than the number registered.

Terry's Precinct—For the convention, 333; against, 565; for the Conservative ticket, 389; Radical ticket, 397.

Amherst—Whites, 90; blacks, 318.

Norfolk—Whites, 1,384; blacks, 1,509, being 514 less than the number registered.

Petersburg—For the convention, 211; against, 191.

At Lynchburg the lives of negroes who voted the Conservative ticket were threatened by the rebels, and in a disturbance caused by them, three negroes were wounded. Order was restored by the military and civil authorities.

Fouquier's Precinct—For the convention, 453; against, 383. Registered—Conservative, 2,939; Radical, 4,005.

Staunton voted 420 for the convention and 471 against.

The Conservative ticket is elected in Augusta County, by 300 majority. There was a small white vote and a full negro vote.

In the Valley the convention has been voted down and Conservative men elected.

News from Rockbridge insures a Conservative triumph in that county.

Vote in the Tennessee Legislature on United States Senator—Brownlow's Election Considered Certain—Cowardly Attack on Mayor Alden, of Nashville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22.

Both houses of the Legislature proceeded, at noon to-day, to elect a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1869. A large concourse of spectators were in attendance, and the most lively, yet kindly, interest was manifested. On the second ballot in the House the vote stood thus:

Brownlow	37
Stokes	18
Maynard	11
Fletcher	4
Judge Walker	4

The House then adjourned.

On the third ballot in the Senate the vote stood:

Stokes	10
Brownlow	9
Maynard	3
Fletcher	2

The Senate then adjourned. Both houses will meet in convention to-morrow, when Brownlow will no doubt be elected, as he only wanted seven votes, and Maynard has withdrawn since the adjournment.

While Mayor Alden was listening to an application for charitable relief at his office to-day, he was struck from behind by Captain Patterson, late Chief of Police, and knocked down. Patterson attempted further violence, but was taken into custody. He was fined in the Recorder's Court this morning for attempting to execute the functions of his office after his suspension by the new administration, and took this method of retaliation.

First Election in Baltimore Under the New Maryland Constitution—A Stringent Police Order Modified.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.

The first election in Baltimore under the new constitution of Maryland takes place to-morrow. It is for one Judge of the Court of Appeals; a Chief Justice and four Associates of the Supreme Court of the city; a Mayor and both branches of the City Council. Among the Republican nominees are Generals S. S. Kenly and Denison, late of the Union army. The Democratic nominees were nearly all strong rebel sympathizers.

On the 18th instant the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore issued an order prohibiting all parades of armed or unarmed men, singly or in squares, the militia excepted. The stringency of the order may be judged from a second, explaining it, which appears from the board to-day, and it is as follows:

In order to prevent any misconstruction of the order of this board bearing date October 18, 1867, officers and men of the police force are hereby notified that said order was, of course, not intended in any way to interfere with the undoubted right of officers, enlisted men, or other serving or attached to the army or navy of the United States to have passage through the streets of Baltimore at any time. Officers and men of the force are further ordered to facilitate such transit at all times within the sphere of their respective duties.

The Jeff. Davis Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Herald's special says: District Attorney Chandler has notified Charles O'Conor that the government will be ready to proceed with the trial of Jeff. Davis at the session of the court in Richmond, commencing on the 25th of November. Unless a postponement is procured by Davis' counsel, it is considered certain that the trial will come off. Preparations for his reception are being made by his counsel in Richmond.

Radical Meeting in Charleston—Orders from General Canby Forbidding the Election of Municipal Officers in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22.—Members of the Congressional Railroad Committee addressed a meeting of citizens at Hibernian Hall to-night.

General Canby has ordered that the regular election of municipal officers be not held, and the police prescribed by the city ordinance is not to be published.

Survey of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—General Weitzell's surveying party are surveying the Louisville and Portland Canal.

The Portland and New Albany ferries have laid up, on account of the channel's filling up, and skiffs are now plying in their places.

Reports from Yellow Fever Districts.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—There were [illegible] cases of yellow fever interments during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

The greater portion of the emigrants by the bark Derreto were on board the steamer Stonewall, for transportation to St. Louis.

MOBILE, Oct. 22.—No deaths from yellow fever to-day.

WASHINGTON.

J. E. Risley, of Indiana, named as Messmore's Successor.

Progress of the Treasury Investigation.

A New Form of Goverment Proposed for the City of Washington.

Result of the Late Sales of Government Vessels.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

ACTION OF GENERAL THOMAS AT THE RECENT ELECTION IN NASHVILLE.

General Grant has received from General Thomas a full report of his action in Nashville at the time of the recent charter election. It embodies all the correspondence between General Thomas and General Grant, Governor Brownlow and ex-Mayor Brown, some of which has already been published. There are several interesting letters, however, that have not yet seen the light. The report is of considerable length, and will probably be given to the country in the course of a week or ten days.

THE BRADLEY-FISHER CASE.

The Supreme Court of the District was in session again to-day, but Justice Olin had not arrived and no action was taken upon the Bradley-Fisher case. Chief Justice Carlton announced that all cases in which Bradley is counsel would be passed over till the court in banc has acted on his case. Bradley has been notified by one of the leading members of the bar that the matter will be brought up immediately.

COURT OF INQUIRY APPLIED FOR.

The application of General Carleton for a court of inquiry on his administration in New Mexico has not yet been decided on. It appears that he considers himself unjustly censured, not only in the speech made last winter by Senator Conness, but also in the report of an inspecting officer sent out by the War Department. To give him a court of inquiry would be to set a precedent on the action on many cases that may arise, as several other officers on duty in New Mexico are censured in this report.

CHARTER OF WASHINGTON CITY.

The charter of Washington City expires next May, and prominent citizens are considering what form of government will thereafter be best for the city. The matter came up in the Board of Trade last evening, and was discussed at some length. One of the members offered a series of resolutions proposing to give Congress complete control both of Washington and Georgetown, and asking that affairs shall be put in the hands of a board of seven Commissioners whose term of office shall be four years. They also suggest that there be eleven separate executive departments, as follows: On finance, assessments, collections, streets, water, almshouse, law, police, health, registration and education. Several leading business men expressed concurrence in the general idea of giving up the charter, but were not wholly satisfied with this proposition. The subject was laid over for two weeks.

MAJOR GENERAL RAWLINS.

Chief of Staff to General Grant, left Galena, Ill., last Saturday on his way to this city. He comes by way of Connecticut to bring his family, and will arrive here in a day or two. He has been on a tour of inspection since last June, and will have a long report to submit relative to affairs west of the Mississippi River.

MESSMORE'S SUCCESSOR.

No appointment to the vacancy in the Internal Revenue Bureau, by the removal of Messmore, has yet been made, but Secretary McCulloch indicated to-day that he had about concluded to appoint J. E. Risley, of Indiana. He will not go to New York, but be assigned to duty in the office here.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The sales of vessels some time ago ordered by the Navy Department, have all been concluded. Thirty-six vessels of different kinds were offered at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk, all but eight of which were sold. These will probably be again offered some time during the next two or three months.

To the Associated Press.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

It is said that Mr. Seward's mission to New York is to start a new conservative Republican party in that State, to hold the balance of power. The mission has the approval of the President.

BREAD AND BUTTER.

The New York Tribune's special says: "Postmaster General Randall has written a letter strongly endorsing President Johnson. Another member of the Cabinet, accused of opposition to the President, will soon write a similar letter."

"BY AUTHORITY."

The World's Washington special says: "The President desires it to be stated in this correspondence that the correspondent of the Boston Post was not authorized by him to say that he would resist impeachment, nor that he would make no cabinet removals till after the November elections."

NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—United States Marshal Goodloe, of North Carolina, who is here, says there is no military interference whatever, with the federal courts.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

It is expected that Senator Buckalew will to-morrow join Senator Edmonds and Representative Halsey in the investigation of the business transactions of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department.

MILITARY RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The President has directed a reservation for military purposes at Fort Wadsworth, Dakota, covering one hundred and thirty-five square miles.

QUARTERLY REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received all the quarterly reports from the National Banks except the First National Bank at Fort Smith, Ark. An abstract of the condition of the banks, classified by States and cities, will be ready for publication on Saturday.

CRIME.

The Van Solen Murder Case at St. Paul—New and Startling Developments.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 22.

The Van Solen case assumed a new phase to-day. The testimony for the State has not been very strong, from the fact that there was no proof that Harcourt was dead. The Chief of Police had the body of the man examined to-day who was found floating in the river with a rope attached to his neck in August, 1865. The clothes were in an excellent state of preservation, and the body was identified as his (Harcourt's) without doubt. The skeleton shows that he was shot in the side of the head, and his jaw broken. Buckshot were found lodged in the head. The rope was still about his neck, so that there is no doubt concerning the body. It is known where VanSolen purchased this rope, and a case of surgical instruments belonging to Harcourt, which he sold in St. Louis, has been found, and these late developments fill the missing links in the chain.

VanSolen was not ready to proceed with his defence to-day after these developments, and it was adjourned until to-morrow.

Attempt of Prisoners to Escape From the New York Toombs—Burglars Arrested—Highway Robbery—The Late Bank Defalcation in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A plot of the prisoners to escape from the Toombs has been discovered and frustrated. There were outside accomplices who are not secured.

Three burglars, named Joseph Dunbar, William Mills and James Higgins, were caught on Monday night in the warehouse of Hobby & Son, South street, and held for trial, charged with an attempt to steal a quarter of a million dollars' worth of goods.

William Ward, proprietor of a Broadway saloon, was knocked senseless and robbed of a small amount of money, early this morning. The alleged robbers have been arrested.

The Times says, in reference to the recent defalcation in a banking institution on the East Side, that the amount involved was not very large, say $65,000. The money has been traced to certain parties who, as officers or directors, are behind hand in one of the small banks up town, and who, to cover their retreat, started a still smaller bank on their own account, under the local banking law of New York. The money in default has since been repaid to the National Bank from which those enterprising speculators had seceded.

Murphy, the Steamboat Burner, Remanded to Await the Action of the Civil Courts.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Wm. Murphy, the steamboat burner, who was released from the Penitentiary last week by Judge Miller, of the United States Circuit Court, was to-day turned over to United States Marshal Rogers, who was ordered by the Court to take him to the Western District of Tennessee to await such proceeding as may be instituted against him by the civil courts.

Shooting Affair in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Early this morning Elisha Shady, a well-known ward politician, was shot and instantly killed by John Beurens. The difficulty arose by the cutting of the halyards of a hickory pole erected by the Democrats of the Twentieth Ward.

THE TURF.

Horse Fair at Bloomington, Ill.—Trotting, Pacing and Running Races Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 22.

The second horse fair for the present season opened at the Central Driving Park to-day with trotting, pacing and running races. The weather is fine and the track in very good condition. The fair was opened with a trotting match for the Ashley House Plate, $110, best three in five, to harness. The entries were: Frank, by M. Colvin; White Eye, by Nevins, and Lady Turner, by W. P. Baird.

SUMMARY.

Lady Turner	2	1	1
White Eye	3	3	2
Frank	1	2	3

In the afternoon the attraction was the pacing match between the celebrated pacer, Dan Voorhees, owned by T. P. Roach, of Louisville, and Butcher Boy, by Mr. Matthias, for $500. Dan Voorhees is a splendid pacer, and won the race in three straight heats. Time [illegible].

Races at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.—The fall meeting on the Association Course commenced to-day. There were three races. The first, a sweepstake for two year olds, one mile, was won by Johnson & Douglass' Richelieu, beating Turner & Johnson's filly Crystal. Time—1:53¾.

The second, a stake for three year olds, was won by Turner & Johnson's filly Magazine, beating Meggie Hunter, Dumple, and a colt by Bicali Wind. Time—1:51½, 1:50¼, and 1:55¼.

The third race, two mile dash, for all ages, was won by Johnson & Douglass' Maggins, beating Counterproof and Victorine. Time—3:41.

SHERIDAN.

The General Receives a Magnificent Reception at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 22.—General Sheridan arrived to-day. He breakfasted at Bristol, where he delivered a brief address in reply to a welcome by General Richmond. At Warren Governor Burnside introduced Sheridan to the people, and he responded in a few words. A similar affair at Drowneville.

The train reached Providence at 11. The General was met at the depot by a committee of the City Council, the Chairman of which delivered an address, to which he replied. He was then escorted to the Governor's mansion, and in answer to an address, made a brief speech of thanks. The General was escorted through the city by the entire division of Rhode Island militia and Grand Army of the Republic, the former forming a guard of honor, and subsequently reviewed the troops. The parade was probably the finest military demonstration ever in the State.

The city was crowded with people from all the country towns. Sheridan received vocal and floral tributes all along the line of march. The streets were decorated with flags, mottoes, etc.

This afternoon General Sheridan has visited Narragansett Park, where the October races commenced to-day.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 22.—General Sheridan was serenaded to-night by the Grand Army of the Republic. To-morrow he visits Brown University, and holds a levee in the city hall.

PORTLAND, Oct. 22.—The city council of Lewiston has tendered the hospitalities of the city to Sheridan, who is expected next week.

Time Made by Commodore Vanderbilt's Horse Mountain Boy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Commodore Vanderbilt's Mountain Boy trotted a mile yesterday at the Fashion Course in 2:23¼.

Thanksgiving in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 22.—The 28th of November is appointed for Thanksgiving in Maine.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 22—Noon.

Consols, 94; United States bonds, 69¾, ex-coupons; Illinois Central, 78¼; Erie, 46.

LONDON, Oct. 22—Evening.

Consols, 94 15-16; 5-20s, 69¾; Illinois Central, 78¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 22.

United States bonds advanced to 74¾.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—Noon.

Cotton irregular, in consequence of the failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool.

Corn advanced to 45s 6d. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—Evening.

The cotton market closed heavy, owing to the unsettled state of affairs, caused by the stoppage of the Royal Bank and unfavorable reports from Manchester. Business dull. Sales, 10,000 bales. Quotations show a decline. Middling uplands, 8 7-16d; Orleans, 8 1-16d. Manchester market dull, with a declining tendency.

Breadstuffs have been active, and quotations irregular. Corn closed at an advance of 1s; new mixed Western, 45s 6d. Wheat declined 3d; California white dull at 15s 2d; red Western, 13s. Peas lower and heavy at 46s. Oats unchanged. Barley nominal.

Provisions—Beef, 135s. Pork, 72s. Bacon, 45s 9d. Lard 50 lower; quoted at 54s. Cheese, 53s.

Produce—Tallow, 45s 6d. Petroleum—Spirits, is 32; refined, is 5½d.

LONDON, Oct. 22—Evening.

Market unchanged.

ANTWERP, Oct. 22—Evening.

Petroleum flat; standard white, 52f 50c.

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

The railway market this morning opened strong, particularly on Erie (common) stock. On call there was but little pressure to sell Oct. Afterward, however, Michigan Southern, New York Central and Rock Island, became weak. At 1 o'clock the market was very weak, looking heavy. Afterward Erie (common) declined to 71¾; Rock Island to 96; Michigan Southern to 79¾, and Chicago & Northwestern (common) to [illegible]. Money was easy at 7 per cent to good houses. The Sub-Treasury was again heavily supplied with [illegible]. Stocks afterwards the market became heavy. At the 1 o'clock call Erie (common) sold at [illegible]. [illegible] the balance of the day was quiet and [illegible]. [illegible] Adams at [illegible] was bid for American [illegible]. [illegible] at 17; [illegible] Express market to-day has disappointed the "bulls," although, still, it is considered a better market. Increase the "short" interest. American gold [illegible] strong.

Associated Press Report.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—MONEY—Market steady at 7 per cent for call loans.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Lower and dull at 109¼@109¾ in gold for first-class bills.

GOLD—Lower; opening at 143¾, declined to 143¼, and closed at 143¼.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—A shade firmer.

[illegible]

STOCKS—Opened active and higher; New York Central improved to 117¾, Erie to 74¾, and Northwestern to 47¾@[illegible]. The market subsequently became heavy, and though active in the course of the day, declined in Erie, Central and Reading was very marked.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

MINING SHARES—Dull. Gregory, 62@610. Other changes unimportant.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,187,415; payments, $2,659,361; balance, $112,836,684.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

COFFEE—Lower and more active; Rio, 13@17c in gold.

SUGAR—Dull; fair to good grocery, 11@11½c.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed active, at $21.62½ cash. Bacon unsettled; tide for winter delivery are reduced. Lard very dull.

EXPORTS PAST WEEK—1,160 brls pork, 263,310 lbs bacon and 1,384,300 lbs lard.

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

FREIGHTS—25,000 bu wheat at 10@10½d by sail and steam to Liverpool, and 11½d by sail to London.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700 head—1,300 at Hudson City and 300 at Communipaw. Market dull and depressed, and sales limited. Prices nominally the same as yesterday—13@16½c for fair to prime Illinois.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500. Market flat, and very fair sheep, averaging 80 lbs, sold at 4½c.

SWINE—[illegible] head, at Communipaw, sold at [illegible]; 1,500 head, at Fortieth street, sold at [illegible]. Not so active.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Trade extremely sluggish and unsatisfactory. Wheat unsettled; receivers disposed to support the market, and No. 2 closed firmer, but dull. Shippers held off for to-morrow's advices and receipts. Corn closed at $1.32, and dull. Oats unsettled.

EXPORTS PAST WEEK—Flour, 45,160 brls; wheat, 254,000 bu; corn, 10,300 bu; rye, 45,500 bu.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—All printed calicoes have been marked down to 1 shilling a yard. This decline has caused great excitement in the market, and trade is very active among the houses which have made this reduction. Delaines of certain brands, in old styles, are also decidedly lower. The Hamilton Woollen Company's goods are selling as low as 15c, and even 14c, while spragues are off to 13c. Augusta brown sheetings were down to 1 shilling, and the ½ width to 11c. Indian Head ¾ reduced to 13c, and Lyman [illegible].

Havana Sugar Market.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.

SUGAR—Dull; buyers offer [illegible] reals @ arrobe for No. 12.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.

FLOUR—More active. Sales 1,400 brls at $12.00 for Excelsior superior winter; $9.60 for Golden Gate and Koshkonong spring X; $9.75 for Stoughton; $9.50 for Montana; $10.50 for Stone XX.

GRAIN—Wheat firm. Morning Board—Sales 116,000 bu at $1.82@1.89 for No. 1; $1.81@1.82 for No. 2 [illegible]. Noon Board—Sales [illegible] bu at $1.80 [illegible] in store and seller's option this week; [illegible] buyer's option October [illegible]; buyer's option [illegible]. Corn entirely nominal. Rye advanced [illegible]; sales 10,000 bu No. 1 in store at $1.27.

FREIGHTS—Weak and lower; wheat to Buffalo, 14c; to Oswego, 16c.

[illegible]—Wheat dull at $1.80 for No. 1.

RECEIPTS—4,500 brls flour; 158,500 bu wheat; 13,800 bu oats; 1,600 bu corn; 1,300 bu rye; 400 bu barley.

SHIPMENTS—2,800 brls flour; 124,000 bu wheat; 500 bu oats; 1,100 bu corn.

RACINE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 22.

GRAIN—Market steady; little doing. Wheat 10@1c better; No. 1, $1.80; No. 2, $1.65; No. 3, $1.75. Corn dull; No. 1, $1.04; No. 2, $1.03; No. 3 oats 54c. Rye [illegible] higher; No. 1, $1.27; No. 2, $1.25. Barley 3c better; No. 1, $1.15; No. 2, $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Very light; 6,000 bu wheat, 3,000 bu oats, 1,600 bu rye.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—COTTON—A lower; sales 3,600 bales at 19¼c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 12,800 brls; heavy and [illegible] lower; [illegible] for extra Western; $9.50@12.40 for round hoop Ohio; $10.50@13.50 for St. Louis. California dull and drooping; 200 sacks at $11.35@12.50; 300 brls rye flour [illegible]; sales at [illegible].

[illegible]—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Receipts [illegible]; Wheat shade firmer and [illegible] active; [illegible] for No. 2 spring; [illegible] for amber State; $3.25 for white Michigan, and white Genesee on private terms. Rye without decided change. Barley [illegible]. Corn [illegible]; Western mixed [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

[illegible] heavy at [illegible].

GROCERIES—Rice steady at [illegible] for Carolina. Coffee [illegible]. Sugar [illegible]. Molasses without decided change.

HOPS—Quiet at [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 14c for crude in bulk; 20@21c for refined bonded.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and quiet; sales 1,050 brls at $21.50@21.75 for new mess, closing at $21.70 regular; [illegible] and [illegible]. Beef quiet; sales 200 brls at previous prices. Cut meats quiet; sales [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Butter quiet at [illegible] for State. Cheese dull and unchanged.

LATEST.

FLOUR—Dull and 5@10c lower on medium and low grades.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $2.12@2.13½ for No. 2 Spring, $2.18 for No. 1 spring, and $2.62 for No. 2 red Western. Rye dull at $1.45 for Western. Oats steady, at 81½c for Western. Corn dull and heavy at $1.32@1.33 for good to prime mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; sales, 2,500 brls mess at $21.50, cash and regular; closing at $21.20, cash; $21.10@21.15 seller's option.

LARD—Dull and heavy at [illegible].

WHISKY—[illegible] quiet at [illegible] for prime steam rendered.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—TOBACCO—Reacted to-day, at [illegible]; Colorado's advance was lost.

COTTON—Better supply, and more demand at 18@[illegible] for middling.

[illegible]—[illegible] and lower grades [illegible].

[illegible]—Steady, and demand fair; sales [illegible] for prime middling.

[illegible]—[illegible] sales 120 hhds lugs at [illegible].

WHISKY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull, and prices nominal at $21.50. Bacon unchanged for stock of all kinds; sales [illegible] sides including some bulk and shoulders. Lard dull at [illegible].

HOGS—Dull at $6.50@6.75, gross.

BUTTER—Dull, and rates lower; [illegible].

[illegible], buying.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; 1,450 brls at $11 for No. 1 spring; $12.50 for red winter; $12.50 for white, and $14.50 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easier. Corn firmer; 6,000 bu No. 1 Indiana at $1.36, and 2,000 bu do at $1.36. Oats quiet and held at 81c for Chicago. Barley dull and lower; 3,000 bu Toronto at $1.50. Peas held at $1.25 in bond.

[illegible]—Wheat, stand-off between buyers and sellers; [illegible] dull and drooping; prime and choice [illegible]; spring, lower, $1.98@1.98. Corn [illegible] and price slightly improved at $1.38@1.39 for [illegible]; yellow, $1.38. Oats higher; [illegible] barley inactive; [illegible], the latter extra choice. Provisions—Dull; [illegible]; transactions mostly [illegible]; Mess pork, $23.50. Bacon—clear sides, [illegible]; clear rib, 17½c; sugar cured hams, 21½c. Lard, 14c for [illegible].

[illegible]—Nominal at $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 7,600 sacks; oats, 355 do; oats, 3,875 do; rye, 300 do; barley, 3,845 do.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet, at $10.50 for spring; $11.50 for amber, and $13.25@13.50 for white. Rye flour, $10.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 2,000 bu amber Canada at $2.25; 1,800 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.86. Oats lower. Sales 16,000 bu Western at 61c, closing 62c higher; sales 30,000 bu Western, part to arrive, at 87c. Rye nominal. Buyers and sellers apart.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 286,000 bu; corn, 126,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu; rye, 26,000 bu; barley, 4,600 bu; flour, 11,000 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 97,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 61,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu.

[illegible]—Steady; wheat, 20c; corn, 19c; oats, 10c to New York.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Sales 1,300 bales low middling at 17@18c. Receipts, 1,200 bales.

FLOUR—Dull and declining for medium and lower grades; treble and choice extra quiet and firm; choice $12.00; double extra $12.25; treble do $12.75; choice $13.25.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and in request, and upward; sales of white mixed at $1.40@1.42; yellow at $1.50. Oats, 75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon unchanged, with a jobbing trade. Lard dull; sales at 14c in tierces.

[illegible]—Gold, 143@144. Sterling exchange, [illegible]. New York exchange ¼ premium.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat moderately active. Corn firmer, but No. 1 higher; mixed, $1.06. Oats, 68c—closing at 62c, and holders asking 68c. Rye $1.40 and firm. Barley unchanged.

COTTON—Steady, and demand fair; sales 175 bales at 18c for middling.

TOBACCO—In good demand; sales 120 hhds lugs at [illegible].

WHISKY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull, and prices nominal at $21.50. Bacon unchanged for stock of all kinds.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.

UP—Barks Montgomery, Badger State; schrs Comanche, Racine, Dickinson, A. Bronson, Cuba, Sanderson, Weaver, Griswold, Essen, Ferguson, J. F. King, Alice, Fontenelle, W. Williams, Alfred, Portland, Campbell, Darien, Senator Blood, Foote, Gaward, Alpha.

DOWN—Barks Maria Martin, H. C. Winslow, City of Milwaukee; schrs Miami, Golden, Alzerine, Escanaba, Sea Bird, Fisk, Dashing Wave, Columbian, Hale, Perew, Wenona, Hattie Wells, Hinchman, Slauson, Nagill, Middlesex, Annie Maria.

WIND—Northwest.

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in a wholesale house. Best of city references given. Address "H G," Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a woollen operative. Best references given. Address J. M., P. O. Box 167, Lemont, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman, bookkeeper or clerk, in a wholesale, retail or jobbing house. Have had experience as bookkeeper. Can furnish reference as to character. Address "BANK," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As gardener, by a man of considerable experience, thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of [illegible]. EDWARD MASTERS, care of Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Bookbinders. A first-class bookbinder desires a situation. [illegible] references given. Address, for one week, "BOOKBINDER," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class [illegible] who would not object to go in the country. Address B. LOCKE, 174 Butterfield-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper by one having had 10 years' experience. Writes a good hand, and is a first-class accountant. Best references. Address "E D E," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man in a stationery store, one who has had [illegible] years' experience in the stationery and printing business. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man [illegible].

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take place of [illegible] in the hardware trade [illegible]. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a small capital to take a half interest in a first class [illegible] business with no competition. Apply at No. [illegible], Room 4.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take a half interest in a genuine paying business. [illegible] NICHOLS & VANSANDA, [illegible].

PARTNER—Wanted—With capital of [illegible] that will pay a profit of 200 per cent [illegible]. This is a rare chance for [illegible]. Inquire at [illegible] South Water-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—A reliable man [illegible] invest a few hundred dollars in a [illegible] business. Call on or address G. V. [illegible], Office No. [illegible].

PARTNER—Wanted—An active man [illegible] well-paying business. [illegible]. Room 13, Bryan Block, corner of [illegible].

PARTNER—Wanted—In a large wholesale and retail carpet house, a good, sound business man, with $25,000 to $30,000. Every opening and every advantage offered. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $500, to take a half interest in a well established business. Apply at 47 South Clark-st.

To Rent.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city [illegible] acres land in Missouri. Address [illegible].

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Politics.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Oct. 22.

The Democracy is announced for [illegible] be addressed by Hon. [illegible] for Secretary of State, and H. [illegible] State Treasurer.

The Republican campaign in [illegible] being every day, and [illegible].

Campaign in Minnesota.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 22.

[illegible] a very large political [illegible] and made an admirable [illegible] in favor of the suffrage [illegible] were irresistible, and [illegible] in this State.

[illegible] in Favor of General [illegible] for the Presidency.

[illegible]

Campaign in Ohio.

[illegible]

LINDEN, SEWALL & TEED,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Mercantile Building, opposite Chamber of Commerce.
CASH ADVANCED ON CONSIGNMENTS.
Refer to Fifth National Bank, Chicago.

Elastic Sponge.

WESTERN
ELASTIC SPONGE
COMPANY,
192 & 194 Lake-st.,
CHICAGO,
SOLE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
Right for Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and the Western States and Territories,

Including all the Patents vested in the Elastic Sponge Manufacturing Company, of New York (capital $300,000, manufactory at Birmingham, Conn.), and the American Patent Sponge Company, of Boston (capital $500,000, manufactory at Lebanon, N. H.)

We are now fully prepared to fill all orders (for cash only) for this most economical and very best article for all upholstery purposes.

ELASTIC SPONGE makes the most luxurious and durable Beds, Mattresses, Pillows and Cushions of any material known.

ELASTIC SPONGE does not pack and become matted like "curled hair."

ELASTIC SPONGE is repellant to and proof against Bugs and Insects.

ELASTIC SPONGE is the very best article ever discovered for Steamboat and Rail-car Upholstery.

ELASTIC SPONGE is absolutely unrivalled for Sofa Seats and Backs, and for all Upholstering purposes.

ELASTIC SPONGE is the healthiest, sweetest, purest, most elastic, most durable and best material in use for Beds, Cushions, &c.

ELASTIC SPONGE is the most admirably adapted to all these uses of any material ever before known to the human race, as it is a most beautiful net-work of fibre, braced in every possible direction, giving it a natural and permanent elasticity, not possessed by any other known material.

Railroads, Steamships, Hospitals, Academies and Hotels are rapidly adopting it in their new work.

ELASTIC SPONGE Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, made by us, are already in the private residences, in this city, of John V. Farwell, Esq., wholesale merchant; Capt. A. E. Goodrich, of Goodrich's Steamboat Line; Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, Pastor First Baptist Church; D. W. Irwin, Esq., of D. W. Irwin & Co., grain shippers; J. W. Preston, Esq., of Spruance, Preston & Co., grain dealers; Dr. John H. Foster, capitalist, and scores of our other prominent citizens.

We have just received, per express, from New York, the

First Elastic Sponge Mattress

Ever made by the Patentee, which has been in constant use since 1864, and is now better than ever. Please call and see it.

The New and Elegant "Farwell Hall,"

In this city, is cushioned with the ELASTIC SPONGE, as is also the South Belvidere Baptist Church, at Belvidere, Ill., and many others.

We invite proposals for cushioning churches, halls, &c., with the ELASTIC SPONGE.

We invite both ladies and gentlemen to call and examine the ELASTIC SPONGE, as well as our manufactured goods, whether they intend purchasing or not.

Everybody admires the new and wonderful ELASTIC SPONGE, and the ladies especially are perfectly delighted with it.

Elastic Sponge Mattresses, full size, from $20 to $30, instead of from $40 to $50, the cost of Hair Mattresses.

Elastic Sponge Pillows, per pair, $3.50.

ELASTIC SPONGE Cushions of all kinds at much less prices than they can be made from the best curled hair.

We also offer the ELASTIC SPONGE for sale to Furniture Upholsterers and Carriage Makers, in large or small quantities.

Heretofore unable to fill our orders, we are now prepared with an ample and constant supply, and our manufacturing facilities more than doubled to meet the rapidly increasing demand.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or the Money Refunded.

Upholsterers, Church Committees and all others in the Western States and Territories can obtain full information and list of prices by addressing

WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO.,
192 AND 194 LAKE-ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Hoop Skirts.

W. E. BURLOCK & CO.'S
NEW AND NOVEL
HOOP SKIRT!
THE "BEAU IDEAL"
Is the best article of the kind ever offered to the public.
For sale by ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 and 169 Lake-st.

THE FEATURES OF THE "BEAU IDEAL" Are entirely NEW, and its merits unquestionable. For sale by J. B. SHAY, 163 and 165 Lake-st.

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the Ladies to the special peculiarities of the New Hoop Skirt, the "BEAU IDEAL" For sale by MANDEL BROS., 283 and 285 South Clark-st.

THE FRAILTY OF A SEWED SKIRT, THE OBJECTIONS to glue, the loosening of buttons, are ALL avoided in the "BEAU IDEAL" SKIRT. For sale by CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 136 Lake-st.

THE STYLE OF THE "BEAU IDEAL" SKIRT Is the latest. The materials used in its construction are the best. For sale by FIELD, LEITER & CO., 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st.

"THE BEAU IDEAL" SKIRT Is constructed entirely by Hand. No prongs of clasps on the inside of the skirt. It is smooth, neat and very desirable. For sale by F. N. HAMLIN & CO., 105 and 107 Lake-st.

THE "BEAU IDEAL" SKIRT, Made without glue, buttons or spangles, combines the greatest strength and durability, with perfection in shape and general beauty. For sale by W. R. WOOD, 153 and 155 Lake-st.

THE "BEAU IDEAL" Is the ne plus ultra of HOOP SKIRTS. For sale by H. L. BLAKESLEE, 101 Lake-st.

THE GEM OF ALL SKIRTS, THE "BEAU IDEAL," For sale by C. & L. BALDWIN, 94 West Madison-st.

THE "BEAU IDEAL" IS A PERFECT MODEL OF BEAUTY. For sale by T. PHELPS & CO., 32 and 34 West Randolph-st.

AT WHOLESALE BY
W. E. BURLOCK & CO.,
Exclusive Manufacturers,
44 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

Stoves and Hardware.

THE
"MORNING GLORY"
BASE BURNING
HARD COAL STOVE.
Burns perpetually
Without rekindling.
Heat is mild,
Pleasant and agreeable.
Easily managed.
Cheerful as an open Fire,
Close as an air-tight.
Combines Economy,
Beauty, Cleanliness,
And Utility,
SOLD BY
H. C. VAN SCHAACK, JR.
48 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Nine different sizes of this celebrated Stove are made by BARR, JOHNSON & CO., Erie, Pa., sole manufacturers for Pennsylvania and the Western States, to whom orders from the trade should be addressed.

The "Morning Glory"
Base Burning Hard Coal Stove
BURNS PERPETUALLY WITHOUT REKINDLING. Heat is mild, pleasant, agreeable, easily managed. CHEERFUL AS AN OPEN FIRE; CLOSE AS AN AIR-TIGHT. Economy, beauty, cleanliness, utility combined. Nine sizes of this celebrated stove are made by
BARR, JOHNSON & CO.,
ERIE, Pa., Sole Manufacturers for Pennsylvania and the Western States, to whom orders from the Trade should be addressed. Sold by
H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Jr.,
48 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

CROSS, DANE & WESTLAKE.
95 & 97 MICHIGAN-AV.,
PLAIN, STAMPED AND JAPANNED
TINWARE.
Westlake's Patent Lanterns.
General Western Agents for the sale of the
HOME COMFORT
AND
ORIENTAL STOVES.

Soapstone.

LAUNDRY TUBS AND SINKS
MADE OF
Soapstone.

MORE DURABLE and more easily kept clean than those made from any other material. No moisture, no rust. Sweet, clean and dry. Also, SOAPSTONE FIRE-PLACES made to order in any style, and Grate and Stove Linings cut to pattern and promptly fitted.

All other descriptions of Soapstone work on hand or furnished to order at short notice by

Illinois Soapstone Stove Co.,
69 MONROE-ST.,
CHICAGO.

General Notices.

TO BANKERS AND CAPITALISTS.
The advertiser can furnish a NATIONAL BANK CHARTER to such parties as may desire to enter into the banking business. Address "A B," Tribune Office.

NOTICE.
Do you want business transacted or agencies established in one hundred places in Central and Southern Illinois? I am about to visit that number of places. References Given. Address, stating nature of business, "TRAVELER," or West Division P. O.

Artists' Materials,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT
JEVNE & ALMINI'S,
152 and 154 Clark-st., Chicago.
MATERIALS FOR WAX FLOWERS.

DUCK SHOOTING.
On the Calumet River at Tolleston, Ind., crossing of the M. C. & P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., 24 miles from Chicago. A good shot kills 150 ducks a day. "French House" opened for amateur hunters only; inquire for "Institute of Civil Engineering."

For Sale

GROUND LINSEED CAKE
Is the CHEAPEST FOOD now in the market for STOCK of all kinds. Every man who keeps a COW ought to try it.
For sale in quantities to suit by
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
Corner Clinton and Fulton-sts., West Side, manufacturers of Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.

Liquid Spices and Fruit Extracts,
Manufactured by S. LANPHEAR & CO., Star Chemical Works, Springfield, Ill., should be used in preference to all others. For sale at the Druggists' and Grocers'.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
A large three-story Factory on Green-st., containing a new 16-horse power Engine, and
NEW MACHINERY
For manufacturing furniture on a large scale, all complete order, and will be sold at a great sacrifice by paying a small amount down. The building and engine will be sold separately, if desired. Inquire of
THOS. PARKER,
Real Estate and Loan Broker, No. 4 Methodist Church Block.

SAFES. SCALES. SAFES.
[illegible]

Canned Fruit, Pickles, &c.

THOMAS & CO.,
91 SOUTH WATER-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PICKLES, in Brls. and Hf. Brls.
PICKLES, in Brls. by count.
PICKLES, in Kits.
PICKLES, in Glass.
CATSUP, in Fancy Decanters.
CATSUP, in Glass of all kinds.
CATSUP, by the Gallon.
COLOMBIA SAUCE,
WALNUT CATSUP.
JELLIES, in plain Ale Tumblers.
JELLIES, in Tumblers large & small.
JELLIES, in Cans and Jars.
PRESERVES and
JAMS, of all kinds by weight.

THOMAS & CO.,
91 South Water-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Canned Fruits and Vegetables
OF ALL KINDS.
English Pickles and Sauces, Strong Vinegars, Extracts, Mustards, &c.
Our Goods are of prime quality, and a full assortment constantly on hand.

Spring Beds.

READ.
The following Certificates:

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1st, 1865.
We, the undersigned, hotel keepers in this city, are using "Monroe's Patent Spring Bed Bottom," manufactured by S. Whittier, 170 Clark-st., and they have always given us satisfaction, and we recommend these to all hotels as a first-class Spring Bed, for comfort, durability and economy.
GAGE, WAITE & CO., Sherman House.
WM. T. TUCKER & CO., Briggs House.
GAGE & DRAKE, Tremont House.
ROBERT HILL, Matteson House.
GILBERT DUTCHER, Revere House.
STEPHEN LASHER, Waverly Hotel, Elgin, Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1st, 1865.
We, the undersigned, dealers in furniture and bedding, have sold during the last three years a large number of "Monroe's Patent Spring Bed Bottom," manufactured by S. Whittier, of this city, and have always found them to give perfect satisfaction to our customers, and we cheerfully recommend them as the best spring bed in use.
ALLEN & MACKEY, Carpet Dealers.
HOLLISTER & PHELPS, Carpet Dealers.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Carpet Dealers.
W. W. STRONG, Furniture Warehouse.
CHAS. TOBEY & BRO., Furniture Warehouse.
CHARLES WIPPO, Furniture Warehouse.

We are pleased to say we are using the "Monroe Spring Bed," manufactured by S. Whittier, No. 170 Clark-st., Chicago, and can say it is the best we have ever used. They are a luxury we would not part with. They are cheap and durable. We can cheerfully recommend them to all those desiring comfort with economy.
S. A. IRVIN, U. S. Commissioner.
Rev. GLEN WOOD, District Secretary of American Tract Society.
R. G. WARINNER, M.D.
J. A. BOOTH, Dealer in fish and oysters.
JOHN B. HANSON, Merchant.
EDWARD LAWRENCE, of the firm of Ballantine, Lawrence & Co.
M. R. M. WALLACE, U. S. Assessor.
J. F. SMITH, Chicago Ice Co.

After using all others, gave them away and filled every bed room with Whittier's Bed Bottom.
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Fourth National Bank.

We, the undersigned, citizens of St. Louis, having for some time past had in use Monroe's Patent Spiral Spring Beds, manufactured by S. Whittier, No. 910 Washington av., pronounce them superior to any bed we ever used, and cheerfully recommend them to any one wanting a first-class bed.
CHARLES F. WHORF. JOHN RINGEN.
W. CURRAN, M.D. CHAS. M. ELLEARD.
CHARLES HYDE. J. W. MUIR.
GEO. H. BUNTINGTON. LEVIN H. BAKER.
LOGAN D. DAMERON.

The Trade supplied with all kinds of Upholsterer's Springs, etc.
Spring Bottoms made for Children's Cots and Beds to Order.

Real Estate.

REMEMBER THE
GREAT SALE
Of Suburban Property at Winetka, to-morrow. Free tickets obtained of DILLER, STEDMAN & CHANDLER, 125 Dearborn-st.

Business Cards.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.,
American Bankers & Merchants,
80 LOMBARD-ST., LONDON.
Invite attention to their facilities for the
SALE OF MERCHANDISE & PRODUCE
In Great Britain, and solicit consignments of same. Especial attention paid to consignments FROM SAMPLES.
Orders for English Merchandise
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
U. S. Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Lands sold, and Loans Negotiated.
Further particulars and references can be had by addressing as above, or Mr. G. W. BELDING, Parker House, Boston, to Oct. 28th.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
128 Washington-st.,
General Real Estate Dealers,
Have Improved and Unimproved Property for sale, in all parts of the city. Their old-established house gives them superior facilities for making profitable investments. All property liberally advertised without expense to the owner. Persons will find ready sale for property left in their hands.

HULL, LIDELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HOPS,
215 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

DALE MANUFACTURING CO.,
PATERSON, N. J.
Sewing Silk, Machine Twist, Button Hole Twist, Black and Colors.
DEPOT,
T. F. PHILLIPS & CO.,
26 Randolph-st., Chicago.

CHAS. A. KERFOOT,
SADDLES Manufacturer HARNESS
SADDLES HARNESS
SADDLES Dealer HARNESS
87 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

Real Estate.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
CHEYENNE, DAKOTA.
The Union Pacific Railroad Company are now prepared to sell lots in the Town of Cheyenne, Dakota Ter., at the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.
This will be one of the most important depots on the line of the Road,—the Company will erect extensive machine shops, round-houses, and will be the changing point of the running department, as at this point the road commences ascending the mountains.
It is also the point of intersection of the Denver Branch, will be the distributing point for the Colorado mines, and is the General Depot for all Military Posts on the Ft. Laramie, Ft. Reno and Montana Roads, also the distributing point for all Military Posts northwest and south. Ft. David Russell is also located at the Town.
Lots can be purchased on application to Messrs. GLENN & TAPLEY, Agents, on the ground.
G. M. DODGE,
Chief Eng. and Trustee for Depot Town.

Auction Sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN LOTS and of 25,000 Acres of Farming Land.—On Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1867, the North Missouri Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction in the town of Salisbury, in Chariton County, Missouri, a large number of Lots. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
And on Wednesday, the 30th day of October, 1867, about 25,000 acres of splendid agricultural land in Chariton County, Missouri. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House in Keytesville, County seat of Chariton County, and continue until all the lands are sold.
Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years with six per cent interest, and a deed of trust to secure the deferred payments. Notice will be given in due time of a special train to convey all parties who desire to attend the sale.
For further information apply by letter or in person to N. S. COATES, of Huntsville, Randolph County, Missouri, or to BARLOW, VALLE & BUSH, Land and Sale Agents, 321 Chestnut-st., St. Louis.
By order of Directors: ISAAC H. STURGEON, President North Mo. R. R. Co.

Educational.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Near Dayton, O. Brevet Lt. Col. JOSEPH M. LOCKE, U. S. A. and C. E., Superintendent. Capt. CHAS. S. STIVERS, U. S. A., Commandant of Cadets.
The 12th semi-annual session of this Institution opened Sept. 11th, 1867. For announcements, &c., apply at WALSH'S Book Store, or by mail to the Superintendent.

Storage.

STORAGE.
Flour, Pork, Lard, or other goods stored, loft or cellar of the Ma[illegible] Fire Proof Brick stores, 170 Randolph-st., can be had. Insurance low.
DICKERSON & SHERMAN,
170 Randolph-st.

Wigs.

WIGS.
The only Practical Wig and Hair Manufactory in [illegible].

Clothing.

DON'T BUY
YOUR
CLOTHING!
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
UNTIL YOU HAVE
Seen the Stock
AND
Learned the Prices
AT
DeGRAFF'S,
Cor. State and Randolph-sts.
You can SAVE MONEY and be sure of getting what you want.
L. DeGRAFF.

Hoop Skirts.

BUY THE BEST.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
SKIRTS.
TWO SPRINGS IN EACH HOOP.
STYLES FOR FALL AND WINTER.
TIP TOP, PARIS TRAIL, POPULAR, FASHION, FAVORITE, INVISIBLE, EMPRESS RECEPTION,
All of J. W. Bradley's celebrated Skirts are plainly stamped on the waistband. Please take, for none others are genuine.
They will not get out of shape or break, like the Single Spring, but are unquestionably the most flexible and comfortable Skirt worn.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
MANUFACTURED BY
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Warehouse and Offices, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade-st., New York.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, By far the most popular and graceful skirt worn. For sale at wholesale at manufacturers' prices, by FIELD, LEITER & CO., 110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, For Elegance and Economy, are unsurpassed. For sale at wholesale by JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, The lightest, most agreeable and perfect Skirts made. For sale at wholesale by BOWEN, WHITMAN & WINSLOW, 15, 17, 19 and 21 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, An article of superior excellence, for sale at manufacturers' prices, by SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO., 29 Lake-st.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, Possess qualities of flexibility, durability and perfection not to be found in any other skirt, and are unquestionably the best offered. DUNLOP BROS., 49 Lake-st.

Lamps, Glassware, &c.

E. F. SLOCUM,
Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS,
Chandeliers, Table Glassware, &c., &c.
Buyers at wholesale will find a large assortment of New Goods, including many bargains in our line, at 122 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
Chromos and Frames
French Plate Mirrors Below Cost.
C. B. & J. R. MEYER,
113 Lake-st.

Commission Merchants.

J. T. MORRIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
16 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
Give particular attention to buying and selling Grain, Flour, and Seeds. Also, Green and Dried Fruits.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRMS OF Washburn & Co., and Walker, Washburn & Co., were dissolved by mutual consent September 1, 1867. All business of the late firms will be settled by CHARLES WALKER, at No. 40 Mather-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned will continue the business of the late firms at the old stand, corner of Beach and Mather-sts., under the name and style of WM. B. WALKER & CO.
WM. B. WALKER.
WM. W. WASHBURN.
Chicago, Oct. 23, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of THEODORE B. WEBER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Theodore B. and George W. Weber are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
THEO. B. WEBER.
GEORGE W. WEBER.
E. F. COTTING.
Chicago, Oct. 21st, 1867.
Messrs. Theodore B. and George W. Weber will continue the Boot and Shoe business at No. 9 Lake-st., under the same style as heretofore.
THEO. B. WEBER.
GEORGE W. WEBER.
Chicago, Oct. 21st, 1867.

Medical.

DRS. BODENHAMER & FAXON devote
EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION
TO THE TREATMENT OF
PILES, FISTULA,
And all other Diseases of the Rectum without the use of the knife.
Office, 94 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2. Office Hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Consultation free.

Machinery.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN prices of STEAM ENGINES AND SAWMILLS.
The MANSFIELD MACHINE WORKS have on hand and continue to manufacture their superior Steam Engines and Double Circular Sawmills, and now offer the same, with other Machinery of their manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. Our Mills and Engines have received the highest commendations from engineers and lumbermen, and in point of economy are unsurpassed. Send for circular, with prices.
MANSFIELD MACHINE WORKS,
Mansfield, Ohio.

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery business under the firm name of CORBIN, MAY & JONES, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois. The general partners are Calvin B. Corbin, Horatio N. May and Elisha W. Jones. Granville S. Ingraham is the special partner, and contributes as capital Twenty Thousand Dollars in cash. The place of business is in said city of Chicago. The partnership commences on the first day of October, 1867, and terminates on the first day of January, 1871.
C. B. CORBIN.
H. N. MAY.
E. W. JONES.
G. S. INGRAHAM.
Chicago, October 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me W. M. DIXON, in a General Commission business, at 184 South Water-st. Firm to be known by the name of WM. ANDREW & CO.
WM. ANDREW.
Oct. 21, 1867.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING APPARATUS for the Hoxsen and Carpenter School Buildings.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, No. 76 Lasalle-st., until [illegible] for furnishing the steam heating apparatus for the [illegible] School building, corner of Polk and Thirty-[illegible] and the Carpenter School building [illegible]. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of [illegible]. The proposals to be accompanied by [illegible] between the hours of [illegible] each day.

Professional.

THE NEW CURE
OF
CATARRH,
Throat Diseases,
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF
THE LUNGS AND HEART.
I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
No. 100 Washington-st.

The certainty of effecting permanent cures of Asthma, Catarrh, and all Inflammatory Affections of the breathing organs, and the frequent entire success in arresting even Consumption itself, has given to this "new mode of cure" the greatest popularity and the entire confidence of the public.

There was a time, and not long ago, when patients were told that such diseases were incurable, and so, indeed, they were, by the medicinal prescriptions then almost universally given; but the introduction of this "new system" has given a true and successful method of treatment which has never in a single case disappointed our hopes when entered upon in season. Many of the cures excite the astonishment not only of the patient, but of those who had previously prescribed in vain for him. We have seen, again and again, the worst cases of Asthma permanently cured in a few days, and the names and residences of such persons (now in perfect health) are at the disposal of those who choose to investigate the merits of this new treatment. Catarrh, that loathsome malady, in its worst forms is speedily and radically cured, and the numerous cases where patients have been fully restored after years of suffering from Bronchial, Lung, and Heart Complaints, leave no room to doubt by those who will carefully investigate, that we present the true mode of cure in this prevalent and dangerous class of maladies. No time should be lost by those who desire the benefit of the new practice. Where it is possible, CALL PERSONALLY for an examination.

Persons who cannot call may write for a "list of questions," and a little book upon the subject, enclosing postage stamps for same.

Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 5782, Chicago, Ill.

New Publications.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic Monthly

Contains the eleventh instalment of "The Guardian Angel," by O. W. Holmes; "Opinions of the late Dr. Johnson," by [illegible]; "Cretan Days," by W. J. Stillman; [illegible] "Chanson without Music," by Prof. [illegible]; "Hooker's [illegible]"; "Are the Children at Home?" "In the Gray Goth," by Miss E. Stuart Phelps; "Busy Brains," a Chapter of Literary Anecdote; "Stephen C. Foster and Negro Minstrelsy," by Robert P. Nevin; "The Feast of Harvest," by E. C. Stedman; "A Great Public Character," a sketch of the life, character and services of the late Josiah Quincy, by James Russell Lowell; "The Conspiracy at Washington," Reviews and Literary Notices. Single number, 35 cents. For sale by all News-dealers.

For Prospectus of ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1868, see slip following Literary Notices in November number.

Our Young Folks.

JAMIE AGAIN. A sketch by Gail Hamilton.
CAST AWAY IN THE COLD. An exciting chapter of Dr. Hayes's admirable story.
WILLIAM HENRY'S LETTERS TO HIS GRANDMOTHER. Two more letters of a charming series by Mrs. A. M. Diaz.
WILL CRUSOE AND HIS GIRL FRIDAY. By Jane G. Austin.
ROUND-THE-WORLD JOE. A lively sketch of the wonders and beauties of the Indian Ocean.
Other excellent Stories and Poems, by Mary Leonard, Helen C. Weeks, Elijah Kellogg, Edward Eggleston; a Song by Emily Huntington Miller, set to music by J. R. Thomas.
A Full-Page Colored Illustration, numerous other illustrations by the best artists; and capital Enigmas, Rebuses, &c., in the "EVENING LAMP," and "OUR LETTER-BOX."
Single numbers, 20 cents. For sale everywhere.
For Prospectus of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" for 1868, see third page of cover of November number.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

CONTENTS OF NO. 5 OF
THE LIBERAL.
"Jesus and the Pharisees;" "Sunday Morning Chat;" "Did Jesus Rise from the Dead?" "The Christian Devil;" "Brain and Soul," translated from the German; "Who were the Writers of the New Testament?" The News; Literary Selections; The Markets.
Price, Five Cents.
Office, 90 Washington-st., Chicago.
The National Anti-Theological Paper!

NOW READY.
MODERN PALMISTRY;
Or, THE BOOK OF THE HAND.
By A. R. CRAIG, M. A. With Illustrations. In 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.75.
"We would especially recommend it to those eminent party gentlemen whose colloquial resources may not be thought to be quite up to the mark."—London Review.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New York.

Dry Goods.

153 and 155 Lake-st.
WE HAVE RECEIVED
CLOAKINGS
IN
Cloths and Velvets,
In large assortment, and are selling them
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WE ALSO
Make Cloaks to Order at Prices BELOW USUAL RATES.
W. R. WOOD.

Clothing.

ELY'S PARLORS,
3 & 4 WASHINGTON-ST.
Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY.

Real Estate.

REMEMBER THE
GREAT SALE
Of Suburban Property at Winetka to-morrow. Free tickets obtained of DILLER, STEDMAN & CHANDLER, 125 Dearborn-st.

Carpetings.

153 and 155 Lake-st.
CARPETINGS.
WE ARE OFFERING A LARGE STOCK OF
English and American
BRUSSELS & INGRAIN CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.,
At Unusually Low Prices.
W. R. WOOD.

Paper Hangings, &c.

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT FACTORY PRICES.
J. J. McGRATH,
78 Randolph-st.

Removal.

REMOVAL.
ELY, Draper, Tailor
And Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnisher,
Has removed to his
NEW PARLORS,
3 & 4 WASHINGTON-ST.

Real Estate.

REMEMBER THE
GREAT SALE
Of Suburban Property at Winetka, to-morrow. Free tickets obtained of DILLER, STEDMAN & CHANDLER, 125 Dearborn-st.

Wanted.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS—
WANTED—Situation as Shipping Clerk or Travelling Agent, by an experienced man, with first-class city references. Address POST OFFICE BOX 319.

To Vessel Captains and Others.
The advertiser wants to engage vessels to freight lumber from near Collingwood to Chicago.
DAVID GOODWILLIE,
33 Indiana-st.

Trusses, &c.

Rupture Cured!
By the Hard Rubber Truss.
DR. J. B. KENDALL,
126 Clark-st.

Furs.

ERMINE.
We have a splendid stock of this elegant and dressy fur for ladies' wear, and invite especial attention thereto.
BREWSTER, Furrier, Sherman House.

Roofing Materials.

PLASTIC SLATE—WE KEEP ON hand a large supply of this material, and are prepared to fill orders on the shortest notice. Also, the celebrated New England Roofing and [illegible].

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS:
TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.
The Daily Edition, per year.........$12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year.........[illegible]
The Weekly Edition, per year.........[illegible]
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter.....$ 3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week.........25
Remit by draft or money order, if possible.
Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Pendleton for President.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, speaking by authority, formally nominates the Hon. George H. Pendleton as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1868. Our readers have seen the *Enquirer's* reasons for this action. There are, however, other things to be said of Mr. Pendleton, which his Cincinnati organ does not say. Mr. Pendleton is a man of very respectable talents, perhaps the ablest public man of the Democratic party; he is a gentleman of education, and has a most excellent private character. Politically, Mr. Pendleton is the twin brother of the notorious Jesse D. Bright, who, when expelled from the Senate, moved to Kentucky. Pendleton has more polish and more ability than Bright, and has that same reverence for the "superior race" of the South that made Bright such a striking exemplification of servility. Like Bright, he is, by family association, connected closely with the aristocracy of the South, and in Kentucky is regarded as true and faithful to Southern institutions and Southern people as Jefferson Davis or Basil Duke.

Mr. Pendleton, in 1864, was the Democratic candidate for Vice President, he being the offering to the peace Democracy, who rebelled against the nomination of any person who had taken part in the war on the Union side. Previous to that time he had been in Congress, and, while there, made himself conspicuous for his earnest and zealous defence of the personal and political interests of those engaged in the rebellion, and for his equally zealous opposition to every measure calculated to weaken or cripple the rebellion.

He was especially vigilant in the defence of slavery. When the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery was proposed, Mr. Pendleton opposed it, asserting the most extreme Southern doctrine, that slavery had a legal sanctity beyond the reach of human government. He took the ground that slavery could not be abolished by an amendment to the constitution; that it was above and beyond the constitution, and that to amend the constitution by abolishing and prohibiting slavery was, in point of fact, to abolish the constitution itself. He denied the validity of the amendment, asserting and contending that not even the unanimous consent of the Legislatures of all the States could give to the amendment the least legal force or effect. Since the ratification of that amendment by the States, Mr. Pendleton has repeated his denial of its validity as part of the constitution.

From this it will be seen that Mr. Pendleton insists that slavery has never been legally (and consequently not at all) abolished, and that the rights of property in slaves remain as they did before, and that wherever private property is taken or destroyed by the government, the owners or their representatives are entitled to full compensation therefor. It is needless to add that Mr. Pendleton is irreconcilably opposed to the pending amendment prohibiting recognition or payment of the rebel debt and of any claim for slaves lost or emancipated.

Mr. Pendleton is the author of the scheme to "pay off" the public debt by an issue of greenbacks; that is to say, to substitute for the interest bearing bonds of the government an equal amount of greenbacks. That small politicians like Allen and Richardson of this State should support such a measure is very natural—they know little and care less as to its effects upon the country, and especially upon the producers—but Pendleton is fully aware of the character and effect of his proposition. He knows the danger of an inflation of the currency and of the issue of irredeemable paper. He knows the beggary and ruin which would fall upon the producing classes if his proposition were adopted, and he knows that it would end in repudiation. While in Congress, in opposing an issue of treasury notes, he thus described the effects of paper currency:

* * * "The gentleman from New York [Mr. Spaulding] called them demand notes. They have been so called throughout the country. They do not bear a single characteristic of a demand note. There is no time, from the hour when they shall pass into the hands of the holder, when he can by their terms demand that they shall be redeemed. There is no time when the faith of the government is pledged to their payment. The holder may present them, and he is told that the time has not arrived at which, by the act of the bill, they are to be paid. They will inevitably depreciate. The wit of man has never discovered a means by which paper currency can be kept at par value, except by its speedy, cheap, certain, convertibility into gold and silver. I need not cite authorities; history or the teachings of writers on political economy—to prove it. Unless convertible, they have always depreciated; they always will depreciate; they ought to depreciate; because they are only valuable as the representatives of gold and silver; and if they are not convertible into the coin of which they are the representatives, they must necessarily lose their value. You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the mark of Cain, and, like Cain, they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives on the earth. What, then, will be the consequence? It requires no prophet to tell what will be their history. The currency will be expanded; prices will be inflated; fixed values will depreciate; incomes will be diminished; the savings of the poor will vanish; the hoardings of the widow will melt away; bonds, mortgages and notes, everything of fixed value, will lose their value; everything of changeable value will be appreciated; the necessaries of life will rise in value; the government will pay two-fold—certainly largely more than it ought—for everything that it goes into the market to buy; gold and silver will be driven out of the country. What then? The day of reckoning must come. Contraction will follow. Private ruin and bankruptcy, either with or without repudiation, will inevitably follow."

That is Mr. Pendleton's own description of his own proposition. He has himself placed the "mark of Cain" upon it; he has himself described it as the precursor of private ruin and bankruptcy; the destroyer of the savings of the poor, and the evil which is to be consummated only in repudiation.

Such is the statesman and the patriot who is presented by the Ohio Democracy as the conservator of the Union, the defender of freedom, the champion of national liberty, and the custodian of the national credit, to be elected President of the United States.

A Flat Contradiction.

The contradictions in which the Protectionists involve themselves are endless. For instance Mr. Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, in discussing the question of low rates of transportation, in connection with the proposed great freight railroads, cited Missouri as one of the States to be most benefited by what he was advocating; at the same time he did not fail to let his hearers know that he was still for the highest kind of a tariff. Now, if it be the policy of the protectionists, as they avow, to make each section of the country produce what it consumes, we see no reason why these cheap freight roads should be built at all; the money involved in their construction would be just so much money lost, because Missouri, needing no imports, and having nobody to take her exports, would contribute no freight; all the other States being similarly situated, Mr. Greeley would be compelled to take up his rails and carry them to some more enlightened land, where the political wisdom of the people sanctions freedom of trade. High tariffs and cheap transportation stand in irreconcilable opposition to each other. The former is just as much an obstruction to commerce as a range of mountains in the line of traffic, difficult and costly to overcome; or a stormy sea, to be crossed only by perilous and expensive navigation. The other is a conquest of nature, giving to each man the largest possible compensation for his toil, whether that compensation is in panes of glass, yards of cloth, pounds of sugar or quintals of codfish. Until, then, Mr. Greeley can convince the people that the farmer who, having a plain and level way to his market town, is wise to dig such an artificial river or throw up such a hill across that way, that the cost of his supplies is doubled by the additional cost of hauling, we do not see how he is logically to reconcile high protective duties and cheap transportation. If we are to have the first, of what use are the last? [illegible]

railroad track a further postponement of the protectionists' ideal—the happy day when we shall have no commerce at all?

It makes no difference, so far as the principle goes, whether the doctrine of protection be applied to a single State or to the whole country. If it is a good thing for the United States to impose a prohibitory tariff on iron, it is an equally good thing for the State of Missouri but as the national constitution does not permit an inter-State tariff, the next best thing would be to make transportation as difficult and costly as possible—to refuse to build any more railroads, and to destroy those which we now have.

Mr. Jay Cooke on the National Banks.

Jay Cooke, Esq., author of a pamphlet entitled "The National Debt a National Blessing," has written a letter to show that the National Banks pay to the government $10,843,000 *more* than they receive in interest on the bonds deposited in the Treasury as security for their circulating notes. In order to show this unexpected balance, Mr. Cooke computes the interest on the bonds at $18,000,000 in currency, whereas it should be computed in gold, which is equivalent to $25,200,000 currency, being an error of 40 per cent to start with. He then adds the dividend tax ($3,300,000), and the local taxes ($8,000,000), to the amount which the banks pay to the government for their privileges. Both of these sums should be omitted. The dividend tax is in lieu of income tax. It is a tax which every citizen is liable to pay, and is in no sense a tax levied upon the bank. It is paid by the individual stockholders in their private capacity, in place of an equal assessment upon their incomes. Nor are the State and municipal taxes upon bank shares any part of the sum which the banks pay to the government for their privileges. They are taxes imposed upon property to support local government. If the banks were not in existence, the local taxes would be assessed upon the same property in other forms. If the banks should go out of existence to-morrow, the property would still be taxable for local purposes. After reducing the gold interest to currency and deducting the two items of dividend tax and local assessments, the account stands thus:

National Banks in account with United States.	
Dr. to interest on $320,000,000 bonds....	$25,200,000
Cr. by taxes and interest on reserves....	17,500,000
Balance Dr....	$7,700,000

showing a small error of $18,500,000 in Mr. Jay Cooke's calculations.

It may be questioned whether the interest on the amount which the law requires the banks to keep as a reserve fund should be set down on the credit side, inasmuch as common prudence will require a bank to keep a certain amount of reserve funds on hand to protect its own credit. The government merely declares what proportion of its deposits and circulation shall be so kept.

It will be seen that Mr. Jay Cooke is given to looseness of speech in his public dissertations. When he says that the old State Banks would never have surrendered their charters if the government had not impliedly entered into a contract with them, to furnish them their existing circulation, and to protect them in the enjoyment of the same, he commits another important error. The truth is that the old State Banks did not cease operations until they were compelled to. Their shinplasters were taxed out of existence. The government never made any contract with them, even by implication. It gave them certain privileges for the time being, expressly reserving the right to alter, amend or rescind them.

Whether it is wise for the government to turn itself into a national bank, and to make the greenback system, which was a temporary expedient of the war, a permanent system under a condition of peace, is a very grave question, and should not be decided upon anything less than a full view of the case. There is much to be said in opposition to such a plan. In criticising Mr. Jay Cooke's letter, we have not attempted to discuss the main question at issue, but merely to show that no dependence is to be placed upon an argument supported by such unsubstantial material as his.

The State House Case.

The opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the State House case, rests the decision upon the precise grounds taken by the Commissioners on the hearing of the case before Judge Wilson, and overruled by him. We have, therefore, Judges Breese and Walker on the one side, and Judges Lawrence and Wilson on the other, and it is for the community to judge on which side is to be found the weight of learning and ability.

Judge Breese, in delivering the opinion, says: "We are frank to confess there is ground for two opinions on the points before us." If, even in the minds of the two Judges who gave the majority opinion, the question seemed one of doubt, it is greatly to be regretted that they should not have decided the doubt in favor of that construction of the constitution which would most have tended to the purity and integrity of the legislative body. Can any judicious and thoughtful man, having in view only the best interests of the State, desire that the General Assembly should be vested with the power to appoint such officers as these State House Commissioners? Is not the evil of legislative patronage intensified when the officers are appointed expressly to expend a large sum of the public money? Why, then, in a case admitted by the Judges themselves to be doubtful, should they give judicial sanction to a construction which opens the door to worse evils than those which the constitution sought to prevent?

The decision of the court leaves the Commissioners with full power to expend the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. They will undoubtedly rush the work on and have the entire amount expended before the next session of the Legislature. They have no power to bind the State in any way beyond this sum, but their calculation is that when that amount has been expended and must be wholly sacrificed unless the work is continued, it will insure its further prosecution. In other words, they think that the State will then have "put its foot in," and will have to go through to the end.

Now from every quarter of the State, the people of Illinois, through their Boards of Supervisors, (the bodies which stand nearest to the mass of the people than any other), have denounced this measure with great unanimity. The opposition to it is general, and without distinction of party. It is the opposition of our people to have this enormous sum of three millions of dollars added to the public expenditures of the State at this time, when the public burdens are already heavier than they can easily bear.

It is considered, too, that in this period of inflated prices, when the cost of building is so greatly enhanced, it is not a prudent and wise thing to commence the construction of so large and expensive a structure. The opposition to the State House job has not heretofore concerned itself with the question of the location of the Capitol. There has been, among the large mass of the people who oppose this measure, no opposition to Springfield, and no desire hitherto to remove the Capitol from that place. If the State House ring had referred the whole subject to the people, to be voted on, as the constitution provides, at the next election, after a full discussion of the subject, it would have been satisfactory to all. But this they would not do. They propose to *compel* the people to build a three million State House at Springfield, immediately, whether they will or no. It is not easy to drive the people, and the feeling on this subject is rapidly settling down into a fixed determination to let the Springfield ring have all the bricks and mortar and cut stone which their four hundred and fifty thousand dollars will purchase, and to let the State sink that sum rather than to go farther and fare worse.

The great hole in the ground, which will be forthwith excavated in the Mather lot at Springfield, with its unfinished mass of materials, would not be entirely without its uses. It would remain there as an abiding monument, bearing witness to the folly of undertaking by intrigue and corruption to force a vast public expenditure upon the people against their will. And if the result should follow that the people, in view of the attempt thus to coerce them in defiance of the plain intent of the constitution, should hereafter determine to remove the Capitol from Springfield, the result would be wholly due to the inconsiderate and injudicious manner in which the Springfield ring have sought to gag the people of the State and prevent them from expressing an opinion concerning the expenditure of their own money.

We have no idea that the State House question is to end with the decision which has been made by the majority of the Supreme Court Judges in this case.

We think it will prove the great issue at the next election of members of the General Assembly, and that the question will be universally discussed whether the further prosecution of this gigantic scheme of public plunder shall be permitted; and, if we do not greatly mistake the feeling of the people upon this subject, they will send an overwhelming majority to the next Legislature inflexibly opposed to the expenditure of another dollar until the sense of the people shall be taken upon it in the mode provided in the constitution.

☞ A most disgraceful instance of political ingratitude is the opposition of the Chicago *Times* to Vallandigham as a candidate for United States Senator from Ohio. Vallandigham is to-day, as he was during the war, the fairest, most manly and out-spoken exponent of the Copperhead faith in all the West. His speeches were the inspiration of most of the editorials on national politics that appeared in the *Times*; and, though the scholar may now and then have exceeded the teacher in malignity and mendacity, there is essentially no difference between them. We submit that the *Times'* ingratitude is without precedent in American politics.

Europe and its Lessons.

The Peace Society which lately held its meeting at Geneva, in Switzerland, and which, amid a Babel-like confusion of tongues, broke up as a committee for provoking war, would be delighted by the present aspect of European affairs and the promise of blood and carnage that they contain.

England is convulsed by Fenianism and the efforts of the laboring classes to make themselves free. France has the Prussian and Italian questions as her share of the general turmoil, and added to these is a large annual deficit in the exchequer, far more portentous than the Monsieur Deficit of the first revolution, who played the part of the bull in the china shop among the royal aristocratic things of that day. The Eastern question threatens to involve Russia and Turkey anew. Spain, just out of a revolutionary spasm, shows symptoms of another and more dreadful attack. In Italy the poor old Pope is again beleaguered by enemies who care as little for his sacred person as for his *Ave Marias* and *Pater Nosters*; and this time his temporalities will, we think, pass into other hands. For his beads, his robes, his relics and his mummeries, nobody cares. The skies, look where we will, portend blood.

It is well for us in this country, at such a distance from the scene of strife as to be secure from being dragged into participation therewith, to inquire why all this is, and to take a lesson from the errors and crimes of others that will enable us to reorganize our institutions on the basis of peace. For what reason are all these preparations for war? Are men, in spite of our boasted civilization, and of our Christianity, such wild beasts that there is an inherent and controlling necessity for them to fly at each others' throats? Not so. The discontent with which all Europe is afflicted is the result of injustice which time, custom, ignorance, cupidity and superstition have crystallized into institutions and law. Were justice the rule in England and Ireland; were the English Church, aristocracy and Crown—all so many forms of oppression—all so many agencies for making the large majority of men work for half-pay, that the few other men may enjoy without work at all—blotted out and the sacred right of all men to peacefully keep what they may earn or have earned, made the rule of the State, where, among a people eminently happy, prosperous and content, could we look for the causes of war? Who but the robbers would rebel, and what but quick death would be the result of their endeavors? Were Ireland relieved of the incubus, not of English rule, but English misrule—were her statutes, though framed by a British Parliament, the synonym of justice, how long would Fenianism last? Give France the constitution of the wildest revolutionary era; kick that perjured Emperor and all that is his out of the realm; restore to the people collectively their liberties and to each man the unrestricted enjoyment of his rights, then tell us what cause less than a foreign invasion could force her into the waste of treasure, the shedding of blood, the wholesale manufacture of widows and orphans that men call war! Take the dead weight of a mediæval form of faith, which has, by the wickedness of men, grown to be an instrument of daily oppression, off the necks of the Italian people; send the aristocracy of birth to the rear; divide the estates of the Church—the legacies of robbers, in fear of perdition, to the greatest robber of all, who used the dread of the hereafter as her chiefest weapon of aggression and defence; make every Italian free to earn and have his pay, and for what would any Italian fight? Robbery by the law, which is the parent of the Established Church, of the aristocracy, which is the few who live sumptuously off the earnings of the many, of the Crown, which is the cap-sheaf of all political iniquity—the robbery by the priests, the aristocrats and the kings, aided by the middle class who are bribed by wealth to consent to the great spoliation of the poor—robbery of the laborer of a fourth, a third, a half, or all his pay—this robbery and the quarrels of the robbers among themselves are the causes that seem about to deluge Europe with blood.

There is a profound lesson in all this for the instruction and guidance of the American people in this crisis in their affairs. Fresh, young, vigorous, with an ocean between us and the traditions of despotism and the monstrous governmental abuses which age and ignorance have sanctioned; quick to conceive, powerful to execute, imbued with the abstract truths of the purest Christian democracy, which we may, if we will, put into the form of law—what hinders us from making Justice and Peace the basis upon which we shall build? Alas, though slavery, which was the negation of all democratic ideas and the insuperable bar to all democratic progress is dead, we have a party of despotism which still clings to the abuses and crimes that slavery bred. That party stands in the way and must be overborne, else the virus of tyranny, which poisons the blood of Europe, will destroy us! The most prominent problem of the day is this: "Shall our institutions be so shaped that every man, red, white, black or particolored, shall have the power to ask, and if necessary to compel, a day's wages for a day's work?" That underlies all good government, and to that the people must address themselves. Laboring men of the North! how shall the question be decided?

☞ In his old age, Mr. Buchanan has been made an honorary member of a Pennsylvania fire company. 'T won't do, old gentleman. To be hereafter comfortable, you need to be made wholly incombustible. And, in the event of becoming so, it would be well to take along a large supply of chloroform to make you also insensible. Old Nick, you know, has more ways than one of making such ex-Presidents squeak.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the members of the late Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, held at the Chamber of Commerce, October 20, 1867, Brigadier General Joseph Stockton was appointed Chairman, and Adjutant George H. Heafford, Secretary. Captains D. W. Whittle, C. C. Ledyard, and Lieutenant Charles Gladding were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we learn with sorrow of the death of our former comrades, William James, Jr., and Clifford R. Stickney, late Major and Lieutenant of the Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Infantry, and that we extend to the relatives of our friends our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and assure them that in our past relations with our comrades we learned to regard them as brave, patriotic, unselfish men, loving liberty and their country with undivided affection, and winning the esteem of their associates by patient courtesy and noble endurance in the camp, on the march and on the field, during their army life.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the families of our deceased brothers, and to the daily papers of Chicago.

☞ In pursuance of a resolution passed by the council of the Irish Reform League, a request was sent to Earl Russell that previous to his leaving Ireland he would receive a deputation from that body. In reply, his Lordship writes to the Secretary: "I am sorry that my time in Ireland will not permit of my conferring with a deputation of the Irish Reform League. I should have liked to have heard their views respecting the extension of the franchise consistent with the privileges of the constitution. With regard to the other point you mention—namely, equality—I consider that equality of franchise between England and Ireland ought to be contended for by all Liberals. An Irishman ought to be admitted to the franchise on the same qualification and on the same conditions as an Englishman."

☞ A circular has been issued by the Russian Ministry of Finance prohibiting the trade in two-copek pieces. The facts connected with this circular are rather singular. In 1863 a large quantity of gold was missed from the mint in St. Petersburg, and no trace of it could be found. Now, however, it appears that a workman has taken the gold, and suspicion having fallen on him he was not able to dispose of it. He, therefore, in order to rid himself of the corpus delicti, threw it into a smelting caldron filled with copper for the making of two-copek pieces. Some sharp speculators having found out this fact, instantly set about buying up the whole 1863 two-copek coinage at twice and thrice its ordinary value. This remunerative trade is now to be stopped, and the golden coppers are to go back to the government.

PARIS.

The Old and the New.

A Gigantic System of Improvements in Progress.

Moral and Social Degeneration.

Domestic Vice and Physical Deterioration.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Sept. 28, 1867.

Paris sets forth manifestly the good and the evil which flow from the aggregation of a great multitude of inhabitants in a narrow compass. Human life is here intensified to the last degree. The internal machinery is driven at greatest speed, but with vast waste and cost of human material. Man's mental powers, stimulated into intense action, flash brilliantly; and his animal passions glow with fervent heat. Above is a brilliant borealis of intellect; below, and all around, the sepulchral light of putrescence.

The doctrine that great cities with all their evils are necessary to high civilization, is generally accepted; but it seems like an impeachment of Divine wisdom, and an assumption that the Creator acted upon the principles that the end justifies the means.

OLD PARIS AND THE NEW.

Immense and costly efforts are made in all civilized countries, and nowhere more than in France, to lessen the material and physical disadvantages of great cities,—to drain, cleanse, purify and beautify them, so as to be fit habitations for all who dwell therein, instead of luxurious abodes for the rich, but unwholesome and pernicious dwelling places for the poor. At this moment there are, besides the multitude of artisans and laborers belonging to Paris, more than a hundred thousand men drawn in from the country to carry out the vast changes in the architecture of the city. I have heard it stated at several hundred thousand; and there are those who look with no little anxiety for the possible consequences of such a mighty gathering of such inflammable materials. Whoever meets a gang of these young workmen going rollicking through the streets to their work, or sees them in groups at the cabarets, must be impressed by their eminent fitness for a bloody political row. They are unlike any Irish workmen. Brighter and more cheerful in looks, and more civil in deportment, they have, nevertheless, such a full swing in gait and gesture, such exuberant spirits, and such consciousness of self-reliance, strength and courage, that you feel they are ready and fit for any act of daring and deviltry to which excited passion might prompt. They are sons of the men of the barricades, and would outdo their fathers in any extemporaneous mode of fight.

The well directed efforts of these myriads of workmen have not only purified and embellished much of old Paris, but built a new and beautiful city, where a few years ago there was but a suburb of hovels and places of low amusement. To all new comers it seems beautiful; but there are old sojourners who say "*helas! ils m'ont gate mon Paris!*"

DEGENERATION, PHYSICALLY, MORALLY AND SOCIALLY.

But no amount of labor and of expense, nor of vigilance and care, can entirely counteract evils in habitations built upon false principles; and huge compact cities seem to be such. In them the mass of the people always degenerates physically and morally. It would seem as if men must breathe the open country air—must come in contact with fresh earth—in order to preserve their manliness and virtue. Lost in the cities, these are regained in the country; and the race realizes the fable of Antæus, who, vanquished and overthrown, sprung up with fresh strength and courage from every fall which brought him in contact with mother earth.

For rapid and permanent social progress, people need the essentials for preserving, in its purity, the family, the unit of society, to wit, monogamy, and separate habitations upon the ground, with free air and open space about them—to have means of locomotion so cheap, convenient and rapid that men have the advantages of city and country life. As for the first essential, monogamy! Why, Salt Lake City hardly holds it less sacred than Paris.

There are more than twenty thousand unfortunates virtually licensed by the police to pursue the most degrading calling known on earth—to barter body and soul for bread; and whose every downward step involves a partner in sin; and there are countless thousands whose open relations with men are to be kept only during the pleasure or convenience of the parties; and multitudes besides whose marital bonds are openly broken, without loss of caste.

There are those, indeed, whose relations to each other are what nature and revelation command them to be; but so there are in Salt Lake City, with this difference in favor of the latter—that monogamists seem to be gaining in numbers relatively to others.

DOMESTICITY.

As for the next essential, habitations adapted to maintain the individuality and the sanctity of the family, the unit of society, they hardly exist for the masses in Paris. None but the rich have houses in the proper sense of the word; that is, homes for the family.

As for land, garden, yard, or even earth enough to bury a canary bird, the masses know nothing of it. Many pass their lives without ever treading upon anything softer than flagstones or board floors. The habitations are hardly houses in our sense of the word. Instead of a separate house for each family, a huge quadrangle is built, four, five, six stories high, with a square court in the centre, and with only one gate and doorway upon the street. This quadrangle, three sides of which are imperfectly ventilated from the central court, gives twenty floors, which are arranged into apartments for twenty families; or are so subdivided as to hold thirty or forty. No stairs except the common staircase, and no cellar nor attic; but each family has its apartment of two, three, four rooms upon the same floor.

The kitchen dwindles to a closet for holding a few stew-pans; and, instead of hearth, has brick work at one end, as high as a common table, and covered with an iron plate, in which there are three or four round holes, grated at the bottom, and holding from a pint to a quart of charcoal.

The lack of comforts and attractions within creates a demand for others without; and the demand is supplied by thousands who cook and send food to the apartments, and by numerous eating-houses brilliant with [illegible] families resort for their only regular meal—the late dinner.

VICE AND INTOXICATION.

Many other social usages draw people forth from their houses, and accustom them to look abroad for all amusements. Their home is the coffee house or smoking-shop and their house but a place to lodge in. All this, beside being unwholesome, is most unfavorable to the growth of domestic virtues. But worse than all, the lack of home attractions increases the demand for excitement, and the demand is met by places called wine shops, but which are only groggeries. To these workmen resort early for their dram and for late boozing and carousing; and during the day women and girls are constantly going to them with their bottles for alcoholized wine or cordials to be drunk at their lodgings.

It is a common but mistaken belief that the people of this and other cities of wine-growing countries do not intoxicate themselves as much as those of more northern countries. Travellers tell you they never meet a drunken man here; but Paris abounds in men, and women, too, who get habitually muddled with strong drink. Wine-shops are open at every corner from dawn to midnight, and thronged during certain hours. The cheap wine is not pure, but a vile intoxicating compound; and besides this, raw spirits, absinthe, and other cordials abounding in alcohol, are drank by the common people in enormous quantities. The result is a general deterioration of the physical stamina, and many special disorders. Whole families run down and become effete through the use of alcohol in wine or other solvents.

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION.

The hospitals are crowded with persons suffering under nervous and cerebral affections, as tremors, paralysis, insanity, and the like; and careful physicians in those establishments assure us that at least one quarter of these are clearly the effect of alcoholic blood.

The result of these and other unwholesome agencies and excesses is a sensible deterioration of the physical stature and vital force of the Parisian population.

It has been gravely asserted that if all immigration into Paris should cease, so that no fresh blood could come in from the country, the population of the city would dwindle in numbers, deteriorate in force, and become so nearly effete, in five generations, as to be incapable of reproduction. This assertion is less extravagant than it seems at first sight. Certainly the vital force of the population is now kept up by the importation of fresh material. Paris is called the heart of France, and there is a curious analogy between the movements of its population and the motion of our blood. Only the course is reversed. From all parts of the body the effete black blood flows into the heart, and is thrown out, freshened and reddened. From all parts of France there is a stream of fresh young people constantly flowing into Paris, and there is a constant stream of feeble, diseased, effete people flowing out of it.

Besides the natural and ordinary reduction from city to country of aged and impaired people; besides the *maisons de santé*, or health houses for invalids, and boarding schools for puny children, there are special and potential instrumentalities at work to promote emigration to the country. The great hospitals have their country places for convalescents and for incurables. The prisons send out their young offenders for reformation. The orphan societies send out thousands of children to be brought up in the country. The Aid Society, maintained by government, sends out every year nearly four thousand foundlings and children abandoned by vicious or inefficient parents. It has now over twenty-four thousand of these, either at nurse or at board out to apprenticeship among the country people. The same process is going on in other large cities.

Now most of this blood flowing out of Paris is either from poor stock, that is, of feeble and degenerate parents, or from bad stock, that is, of vicious parents; and so far as it affects the general standard of physical health must lower it. The country acted favorably upon the city by purifying the blood; the city reacts unfavorably upon the country by impoverishing and debilitating the blood.

It is true that the recuperative powers inherent in the race—the *vis medicatrix naturæ*—will correct all this, but at what a loss of time and power!

The matter is especially interesting to us—first, because the growth of cities and the concentration of certain classes of people can be affected by legislation; and second, because it involves certain principles which should be carefully considered in the establishment of institutions for the dependent and criminal classes.

Indeed, there is even now a pressing call for some provision for foundlings and abandoned children. We may avoid serious errors in this matter by studying the history of foundling hospitals in Europe. Boston is about to build an asylum for the insane, and unless she profits by recent lessons here, will only repeat the errors made in most American asylums, and build a costly pile which in twenty years she will probably wish had never been built.

Excuse me, therefore, if I devote a letter to the great French Institution for Foundling and Abandoned Children; and one to a cheap and simple method of treating the insane, without the need of a huge pile of bricks and mortar. S. G. H.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Jay Cooke's Views in Relation to the Proposed Substitution of Greenbacks.

Jay Cooke, having been solicited to express his views concerning the National Banking system—its origin, history and character—has written a long reply, from which we extract the following in relation to the proposed substitution of greenbacks for the National Bank currency:

Your third question touches a part of the subject which most interests the people at the present time, and which is most discussed, and least understood, by a certain class of politicians. My answer is this:

1. Even if it were true that the government is paying eighteen millions annually into the coffers of the National Banks, which could as well be saved to the people by a substitution of greenback currency, yet it would be far better to pay this sum than to have the greenback or treasury note system permanently fastened upon the country. I regard the issue by the government, of legal tender notes to be used as a circulating medium, as an anomaly in finance. It was purely a war measure, justifiable because necessary to the life of the nation, and, like other war measures, should end with the return of prosperous peace. It is not desirable that the greenbacks be immediately or suddenly withdrawn, but they should be gradually and surely replaced with a currency which is legitimate and permanent.

2. It was an important part of the contract between the government and the old State Banks, when the latter surrendered their State charters, that if they organized under the new national system, they should be entitled to a certain proportion of circulation. This was also the principal inducement offered for the formation of new banking institutions. Without this pledge of circulation few, if any, of the old banks would have surrendered their State charters, and it would have been impossible to establish the national system at all. The circulation cannot now be taken away without a palpable breach of faith toward the combined capital of the nation—such a breach of faith as would ever after render capital timid, cautious, and backward in its dealings with a government which could thus disregard its pledges. However plausible the proposition may seem, the people cannot possibly be benefited by any financial measure which practically repudiates the contracts of their government.

3. This claim would be equally good against any system of banking, for the actual point of the argument is, that so long as there shall be a national debt, the government ought to supply all the currency of the country, in order to save interest. Suppose the old State bank system were now in existence, with three hundred millions of comparatively unsecured circulation, there would be still stronger reasons why the government should force the State banks to retire their circulating notes, and their supply the needed currency. The people would, in this supposed case, save just as much interest as they would now save by retiring the national bank notes. Hence, the real question is, Shall we have any banking system at all? For if the present excellent system be destroyed, it would be impossible to originate another which would not be open to the same objections. If an exclusively greenback currency be adopted, of course we can have no system of banks, either State or national, having the privilege of circulation.

4. But it is not true that the government would annually save eighteen millions of dollars, or any part of that sum, by destroying the National Banking system, and issuing greenbacks in place of the National Bank currency now in circulation.

This fact, which I shall soon substantiate, indicates how little this subject is understood by those who are most persistent in their attacks upon the present system of banking.

It is not a question whether the government ought, or ought not, to pay to the banks the interest on the United States bonds, owned by them and deposited at Washington to secure their circulating notes. These bonds are the private property of the banks—the agglomerated capital of individuals who have thus united their means in a legitimate business—and no matter who held these government securities the interest would have to be paid all the same. The National Banks are just as much entitled to the interest on the United States bonds they have bought and paid for as the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant to the interest on the bonds held by them.

It being plain, then, that the government confers no special privilege upon the banks by simply paying them interest on the United States bonds they hold, it becomes necessary to look further for the "favoritism" and loss to government of which we hear complaint. My statement made above being necessarily admitted, it will be claimed that the National banks are permitted to issue three hundred millions of circulating notes, which amount they loan to their customers at an average interest of six per cent—thus in reality receiving a double interest on a single investment of three hundred millions of dollars. The [illegible] government may just as well supply this three hundred millions of circulation, and with it buy up and cancel an equal amount of United State bonds, thus saving to the people the eighteen millions of annual interest.

This has a plausible look, and misleads many. By this showing, the banks stand charged with eighteen millions of annual interest, derived from their circulating notes, which amount, if it really be received, and no equivalent be rendered by the banks, is virtually a gratuity or special privilege enjoyed by the National Banks. The interest on government bonds has nothing to do with the subject—the "favoritism," if such there be, is connected exclusively with the circulation of the banks.

But, I reply, the National Banks do not receive anything like eighteen millions of interest on their three hundred millions of circulation. What they *do* receive, the following facts, which are accessible to all, will show:

The very law which authorizes the National Banks to issue circulating notes at all, also requires and compels them to keep constantly in their vaults an average of twenty per cent—(twenty-five per cent in cities and fifteen per cent in the country) of the amount of that circulation, as a reserve. Here are sixty, of the three hundred millions of circulation, lying idle in bank the year round, and the amount on which the banks can receive interest is thus reduced to two hundred and forty millions.

Again, the same law requires and compels the banks to keep a reserve equal to twenty per cent (twenty-five per cent in cities and fifteen in the country) of the average amount of their deposits both public and private; and this reserve must be in lawful money. The average total of deposits during the last year was $571,000,000; thus $114,000,000 of the non-interest bearing legal tender notes were carried by the banks during the past year, which sum is a just offset to that amount of circulating notes received from the government by the banks. This, deducted from the $240,000,000, leaves only $126,000,000 of the $300,000,000 of circulation, available to the banks, as the result of a balance sheet between themselves and the government on this question of circulation. Six per cent interest on $126,000,000 is $7,560,000. This latter amount, then, is the sum total of the profit which the banks can derive from their circulation so long as the government has legal tenders which it wishes to have carried without interest.

Some may object to my thus coupling the reserve required to be held for deposits with the reserve for circulation. This objection might have some weight if the government were not itself profiting by the issue of non-interest-bearing notes, a large proportion of which are carried by the National Banks with the very means supplied to them by the gratuitous issue of their own notes. Thus this amount of $114,000,000 is a fair deduction from the circulation which the banks are allowed to issue.

But there still remains an apparent profit of $7,560,000 derived by the banks from their circulation. What have the banks to offset to this seeming subsidy?

1. They pay the National Treasury one per cent per annum, (one-half of one per cent semi-annually) on the whole amount of their circulation—say $3,000,000.

2. They pay the National Treasury one-half of one per cent premium on the average amount of their deposits, which, as the deposits last year averaged $571,000,000, amounts to $2,855,000.

3. They pay a national tax on their capital stock, over and above that invested in government bonds, which tax last year amounted to $800,000.

(The above three items are required by section 41 of the amended National Currency act.)

4. They pay a tax of one-half of one per cent per annum on the net amount of dividends and amount carried to surplus fund, which tax for the past year amounted to $3,300,000.

5. They pay a license tax of two dollars on every one thousand dollars of capital. The aggregate of National Bank capital, as last reported, is $424,000,000, and the license tax on this $848,000.

(The five sums above named, amounting to $10,803,000, are paid by the banks directly into the National Treasury; and they alone exceed the amount charged against the banks as profits on their circulation, by *two millions eight hundred and forty-three thousand dollars*—$2,843,000.)

6. In addition to the above items of national taxation, the banks paid, during the past fiscal year, a State and local taxation, as shown by returns to the Comptroller's department, amounting to about *eight millions of dollars*—$8,000,000.

Thus I have shown that in the items of State and national taxation these National Banks are annually paying back to the people nearly eleven million dollars more than they annually receive in the way of interest on their circulation.

The public will notice that none of these facts have been ever referred to by those who have of late undertaken to discredit the National Banking system.

It is true that the National Bank notes are all printed at the expense of the government for the double purpose of securing uniformity and of preventing over-issues; but to compensate for this I have purposely left out of the above list many items which might otherwise have added materially to the aggregate paid by the banks to the government for the privilege of their existence. One of the most important of these items which I have omitted is the gratuitous service of the banks in receiving, transmitting and disbursing the Government revenues. The depository banks have, during the past fiscal year, transferred to the treasury, from all parts of the country, the vast sum of $283,020,684.82—at least 90 per cent of it without any cost to the government. Had this work not been performed by the depository banks, an immense expenditure would have been entailed upon the revenue department for additional clerk hire, vaults, safes, express charges, etc. Besides the above, there is the item of revenue stamps, consumed by the banks. I consider these two items alone fully equal to the cost of engraving and printing the National Bank currency.

For the purpose of showing at a glance the result of the above statements the following recapitulation is made. In making up the account between the banks and the government, the bank stands credited with the following:

1. Six per cent interest on $114,000,000, in legal tenders held by the banks as reserve for deposits....	$6,840,000
2. Six per cent interest on $60,000,000, held as a reserve for circulation....	3,600,000
3. One per cent per annum tax on $300,000,000 circulation....	3,000,000
4. One-half of one per cent. per annum tax on $571,000,000 of deposits....	2,855,000
5. One-half of one per cent per annum tax on amount of capital of National Banks, not invested in government bonds....	800,000
6. One-half of one per cent per annum tax on dividends and amount placed to surplus funds of banks during the past year....	3,300,000
7. Two dollars per thousand per annum license tax on $424,000,000 of capital....	848,000
8. Amount of State taxes paid by the National Banks during the past year, as reported to the Treasury Department....	8,000,000
Total....	$29,243,000
Deduct six per cent interest on $300,000,000, of circulation furnished to the banks....	18,000,000
Balance....	$10,843,000

This balance-sheet between the banks and the people, every item of which is based upon official data, shows that not only is the "eighteen million subsidy" swallowed up by the very terms and stringent provisions of the law, but an excess of *ten millions eight hundred and forty-three thousand dollars* ($10,843,000) is paid, in cash, to the government by the banks, for the privilege of existing. This I call taxation with a vengeance. And, let the people remember, that until this national system was adopted, and the government took entire control of the currency, no revenue whatever was derived by the nation from either the circulation or deposits of the banks, in return for their chartered privileges.

To sum up the whole matter in a word: The American people, by destroying the National Banking system, retiring the National Bank currency, and substituting greenbacks therefor, would lose more in revenue alone, now paid to the government, than they would gain in the cancellation of their own interest-bearing bonds. This statement of the case can be comprehended by all, and cannot be denied by any. And this is leaving wholly out of view the far greater loss which the people would suffer by the destruction of the present noble system, and a return to the financial confusion and insecurity of other times. It seems to me impossible that any large portion of the American people, after full understanding the facts in the case, can advocate the abolition of the National Banking system, unless they are deliberately determined to commit financial suicide.

Washington Office Brokers.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 20.

We find afloat in the newspapers a curious document, which is given as a letter from John B. Haskin to President Johnson, dated "Fordham, Westchester County, New York, March 21, 1866," recommending General Slocum (after his defeat as a candidate for Secretary of State of this Commonwealth), as a good man for the office of Collector of this port. This letter, as it appears, was placed in the hands of one Felix McCluskey, to be delivered to the President, and, being so delivered, was endorsed on the back by Mr. Johnson, thus:

"Referred to Coyle, Wendell and Florence, for A. J."
F. McCluskey.

Then follow the comments of McCluskey, as follows:

My interviews with Johnny Coyle, Cornell Wendell and Tom Florence have not been satisfactory. They have opened an intelligence office in the White House, where, as office brokers, all offices and contracts in the gift of the President and the Executive departments. This kitchen cabinet of office brokers insisted on securing them $20,000 for General Slocum's appointment—$10,000 in cash and $10,000 to be paid in advance. Of course I, as the friend of General Slocum, with scorn and indignation rejected the infamous proposition. This system might pass current among the house politicians of New York city, but is disgraceful in the National Capital. Johnny Coyle is an adventurer, Cornell Wendell is a Dugald Dalgetty, under all administrations, and poor Tom Florence is a good-natured parrot, looking like an old 'clo' Jew pedler, but disgracing everybody by boasting that he resembles the lamented statesman, Daniel S. Dickinson. I regret that money should have defeated so true a patriot and able General as Slocum, and that such a proposition as Smythe should have been appointed. "How true it is, as exemplified in this case, that 'republics are ungrateful.'"
FELIX MCCLUSKEY.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

It next appears that this precious document and others were lost with his pocket-book, by McCluskey, on his way to Albany to look after the late Democratic convention, and that the finder, thinking this Haskin letter and its endorsements too good to be kept from the world, has published them.

The Pan-Anglican Synod.

London Correspondence of the New York Herald.

As you have already been informed, the Pan-Anglican Synod has reached a most lame and impotent conclusion. It is the old story of the mountain and the mouse. I enclose a copy of the address, or pastoral letter, issued by the Bishops, and, although I endeavored to prepare you for a very tame affair, this is tamer than anybody could have expected. The resolutions adopted by the synod have not yet been published. The storm of sneers and jeers with which the address has been greeted having delayed their appearance. Not one leading journal is bold enough to say a good word for the great Church of England Conference, [illegible] called the [illegible] synod. The *Times* incessantly ridicules the address as "a sermon in state," whose only merit is brevity. The *Telegraph* laughs at the ridiculous result of this largely advertised gathering of Bishops. The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that the address is pious twaddle, which can be spun out by the mile. Other journals taunt the Bishops with being afraid of Colenso. It is impossible to conceive of anything more unfortunate than the manner in which the synod has been managed, and it has done nothing to strengthen the hands of those politicians who have resolved to make an attack upon the Church in the next Parliament than it has done to revive and inspire the faithful. It is to be hoped that when the American Bishops return to their dioceses they will be asked to give a full account of their stewardship. A great deal was expected from the practical common sense with which everybody coming from America is credited by the English; but the American Bishops have failed with the rest. It would be interesting to know, also, what the Bishop of North Carolina meant by declaring in a recent sermon that "England is the hope of the world, and the Church of England is the strength of England." What, then, is America in the Bishop's opinion?

Fiendish Brutality.

Miss Bessie Deane, who lived near Brady's Mill, Maryland, was returning home from a visit to a neighbor, when it began to rain. The hut of Dan Sebunch, a ruffian, who lived with an old woman in a wretched hut, was near at hand, and he asked her in for shelter; and when she entered he closed the door and, in presence of the old woman, outraged her person, despite her frantic resistance and piercing shrieks. He then threw her out insensible. The rain revived her, when she shrieked for aid. The fiend stamped upon her mouth with his boot, tearing it frightfully, then clutching her tongue, tore it out of her throat. A small boy, hunting cows, heard her shrieks and gave the alarm. Miss Deane at last accounts was thought to be dying. The monster escaped, but in the night came to his hut, so says the old woman, who is under arrest, and cooked and ate a part of the tongue. The country is up, scouring the woods in search of the villain. Miss Deane is said to have been beautiful and accomplished, the belle of her county; but what parent would pray that she might survive?

Registration in the South—Corrected Up to October 15.

States.	White	Col'rd	Total.	Majorities White	Majorities Col'd
Alabama*	72,747	88,9[illegible]8	160,985		16,511
Arkansas†	40,000	35,000	75,000	5,000	
Florida‡	10,804	15,234	26,038		4,430
Georgia*	95,303	93,417	188,720	1,886	
Louisiana*	44,732	82,907	127,639		38,175
Mississippi*	53,154	70,019	123,173		17,365
N. Carolina‡	90,958	67,936	158,894	23,022	
S. Carolina‡	21,176	46,019	67,195		24,843
Texas†	40,000	50,000	90,000		10,000
Virginia*	115,197	101,490	216,687	13,697	
Total	584,0[illegible]	650,228	1,233,340	43,575	110,791
Colored majority					66,216

*Reported complete. †Estimated. ‡Partial returns.

☞ The Albany *Argus* published a recent cable despatch thus:

"Garibaldi has named his son Menotti, and General Issimo, of the revolutionary forces, is engaged in the movement on Rome."

The *Argus* adds that General Issimo is a great military chief!

☞ The linen of the Grand Hotel at Paris, and that of the Hotel du Louvre and the Grand Cafe, with a few other hotels, is washed at the rate of forty thousand pieces a day at a place three miles from the city. Washing machines, drying ovens, and polished rollers are used. Three hundred people are employed.

BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Militia.

A Great Fuss Over a Very Small Affair.

Speculations Concerning the Next Presidency.

Chief Justice Chase, General Grant, and Ex-Senator Cresswell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 18.

I believe everybody was rather fearful that trouble might come from the parole of the Maryland Militia on Tuesday last. The day and the evening both passed off quietly enough, however, and now everybody is wondering why anybody thought there might be a disturbance.

GOVERNOR SWANN'S MILITIA.

The "standing army" of Maryland seems to be a good deal of a bugaboo to some persons. Doubtless there was a time, five or six weeks ago, when it was allowable to look upon it with a degree of apprehension. We knew that Swann is a bad man—though a coward, after all—and it wasn't easy to see what good purpose he had in view in organizing this force. The papers of the State brought us word that meetings were holding in all sections to organize military companies; and on every side, in this city, there was stir and a certain degree of mystery that rebel sympathizers appeared to find full of comforting suggestiveness. If the first of December comes without an invasion of Washington, I suppose there are a few public men who may set up the claim that they saved the capital by exposing the designs of Governor Swann and the militia. What this claim will be worth it is not for me to say.

The parade of Tuesday brought the Baltimore division of the "army" out into daylight. I think the majority of citizens were a little surprised to find it so small. There had been a great fuss—squads of soldiers going up and down the streets, talk of uniforms and equipments, reports of so many men in this regiment and so many more in that, a general clamor about eight or nine thousand soldiers enrolled and ready for the field. I supposed, in coming over from Washington, that I should see at least seven thousand men in line at parade. Instead, I found a bare four thousand. And all hands concur in saying that this division is quite as large as the other two together. The force with which the Radical Congress is to be overthrown and all the powers of government assured to the control of the President, is now, therefore, something like eight or nine thousand men. On the whole, I don't think anybody need to lie awake o'nights for fear of Governor Swann and his militia.

Just what object the Legislature of Maryland had in view when it provided for the organization of this force does not clearly appear. It is an expensive, if not a dangerous thing. It will cost the State something like three-quarters of a million of dollars during its first year—a large sum to the people of a small commonwealth at any time, and especially large when it has a debt so great as that of Maryland. What good end the militia will subserve no one appears able to tell. To be sure a long-haired man, with whom I talked on the balcony of the hotel, whilst one regiment was manœuvring in the square beneath, answered my inquiry by saying, somewhat pompously, "We mean to get our rights and keep them, sir;" but even this knowing individual could not tell me just what "rights" were wanted, nor just how Maryland could accomplish much with Governor Swann and his eight or nine thousand soldiers. For myself, I think Swann's vanity and self-conceit had much to do with the creation of this militia—it gives him many offices to fill, brings hundreds of would-be Captains and Lieutenants to his chambers, gives him a most gorgeously dressed staff of a dozen gentlemen, enables him to have a military body guard when he takes a notion to cut a spurge, and gives him a chance to appear on the streets with an escort of five hundred to a thousand men. General Grant thought it proper to send one of his staff officers over here three or four weeks ago; his report didn't convey the idea that there is any serious danger to be feared.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Chief Justice Chase has some strong friends here. Perhaps they are not very numerous, but, generally speaking, they are men of intense feelings and convictions. Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, honored everywhere for his high and heroic devotion to liberty, is one of these men. He will submit cheerfully to the action of the nominating convention, but unhesitatingly declares his preference and judgment for Mr. Chase, and his position as the Republican nominee for Governor, gives his opinion great weight with the party in this State.

The great majority of our political friends, however, are for General Grant. The action taken in the Republican State Convention, a fortnight ago, finds a hearty response among the masses who supported the Union cause during the war. The resolution presenting General Grant as a candidate came upon the convention unexpectedly, I believe, but it commanded the votes of four-fifths of the delegates; and the editors of the *American* newspaper, who enthusiastically endorse the work of the convention, say they are in receipt of many letters from other sections of the State expressive of satisfaction at the action of the majority of the delegates. The State Central Committee, I may add, is composed largely of men who favor Grant's nomination.

EX-SENATOR CRESSWELL.

I find that a considerable number of the Baltimore Republicans seriously mean to urge ex-Senator Cresswell for the second place on the Presidential ticket. In my thinking Judge Bond is a worthier man for high honor, but Mr. Cresswell belongs to political life and the Judge doesn't. It is, of course, within the range of possibilities that the National Convention may conclude to nominate Cresswell for the Vice Presidency, but I don't now regard such action as among the probabilities. His friends also talk of him for a place in the next cabinet. If it is not deemed advisable to bring him forward for the Vice Presidency, or if he is defeated for that when brought forward, it seems likely that he will be pressed for a Secretaryship. He is a strong Grant man. Last year he opposed a declaration in favor of negro suffrage at the Philadelphia Border State Convention, but he is wiser now—though [illegible] has been lost.

DIES HARD.

The old rebel spirit of Baltimore yet thrives. The "heroes of the war" whose pictures you find in the bookstores and at the paper stands are such Unionists as Lee, Davis, Beauregard, Magruder and Harry Gilmore—on the book-shelves are more volumes giving the Southern than the Northern view and story of the rebellion. The Fifth Regiment of the militia is made up of the aristocracy of the city. It is commanded by Colonel Herbert, late of the rebel army, and probably nine-tenths of its members were either rebels or rebel sympathizers during the war. This regiment was the one for which Baltimore kept its heartiest welcome in Tuesday's review. There were not many flags displayed on that day. Unionists don't do any needless honor either to Swann or his militia as a whole; and secessionists, even to honor both, could not find heart for hanging out the stars and stripes. Last night a company of colored soldiers was out for parade—rebel rowdyism raised a muss, and one "nigger" was shot dead. "Clean out the d—d darkies!" was the cry, and a serious mob fight was prevented only by the most strenuous efforts of the police. ISRAEL.

The Descent of a Pretty Cigar Girl from a Monastery to a Poor House.

From the Nashville Banner, Oct. 18.

There died in the Poor House of this county, and was buried last Saturday at the expense of the public, a woman who was at one time the wife of the famous Ned Buntline, and at another the mistress of Ben. McCulloch, the Texan Ranger.

The date of her registry was "July the 26th." The name entered was "Martha Leguire." But she went by various pseudonyms, and was originally a Cuban, born at Havana and raised in New Orleans. Her true name was Maria Cordova.

The story of her life, as given to us, is rather more romantic than commonly turns up in the every-day experience of a local reporter. Her father was a tobacconist, and the first mention made of her was when she was a girl fourteen or fifteen years of age, when she was known in the Crescent City as "the pretty cigar girl of Canal street." She attended at the patriarchal shop, both wrapped and sold the choicest principes, and added to her charms and her reputation by an exceeding coy modesty that defied assault.

Buntline—before he came to Nashville and was involved in the fearful tragedy that is associated with his name—lived a thriftless, dare-devil life in Texas, on the prairies, upon the Gulf coast, and about New Orleans. He was a handsome young fellow of obscure origin, ready talent, neat address, and varied accomplishments.

His meeting with the pretty cigar girl was an accident, and his suit was long and difficult. At last he had to marry her, and three weeks after the marriage the couple suddenly disappeared.

There are various accounts of their absence. It was said that the "Captain," as Ned was then called, (he is a General now), commanded a brig in the Caribbean Seas, and did business as an active and fearless pirate. It was reported that he had gone to Texas to see Judge Wartrous, and claim the fortune left by Lafitte. It was sworn to in court that he had retired on the proceeds of a faro bank, in which he was interested, and fitted up a ranche at Corpus Christi.

Most likely this latter is the correct version.

In 1847, when McCulloch appeared at the head of the scouts or rangers, by which Old Zack set such store, he had with him an orderly, remarkable for his retiring, reticent, modest disposition, his intelligence, and his handsome, girlish face. This orderly, it will be remembered, accompanied him through the campaign, being wounded in front of Perrote, and left with the monks of Santa Cruz, at the old convent near Pareda's hacienda. McCulloch was always careful of the secret, but, somehow, it leaked out. The orderly was a person of the tender sex; was, in fact, the pretty cigar girl of Canal street.

When the Ranger had found her, how the pirate had become separated from her, are points on which we are unable to enlighten the reader. McCulloch never saw her again. He left her at Perrotte, was wounded himself at Cherubusco, conveyed to Vera Cruz, and thence ordered to Washington. Whether he ever made an effort to regain his lost orderly, is unknown. She remained at the monastery for nearly ten years.

Not yet shorn of her beauty, she appeared in the city of Managua, Central America, at the time of the entrance of General Henningsen, and there made the acquaintance of a gambling filibuster, well known in New Orleans and Nashville, whom she accompanied back to the States. Her descent from a cathedral to a monte table, and from a gambling hell to a common brothel, and from infamy to pauperism, was very gradual but also very sure.

She found herself, during the winter of 1865, at the close of the war, in this city. She had been sent North from Atlanta, by Sherman, when he depopulated that city; first to Cincinnati, and then to Louisville. The last act of an eventful career opened in a little out-house of this city, west of the Capitol. For a few weeks she employed herself as a sewing woman, but gave way to drink, and, after the customary seasons of arrest and punishment, relapsed into hopeless mendicancy, and finally into the Poor House.

THE EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN.

Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HOMER, N. Y., Oct. 18.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the American Missionary Association began on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Fisk, of Boston, in the chair. After introductory devotional exercises, and the completion of a temporary organization, the minutes of the last annual meeting were read by Secretary Shipherd, the Treasurer's report was read by Secretary Whipple, and the abstract of the annual report of the Executive Committee by Secretary Strieby. This abstract presents so comprehensive a survey of the policy and work of the association that I quote it substantially entire:

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

This association has attained its majority, celebrating its twenty-first anniversary, amid unusual tokens of the Divine favor. First among these is the remarkable fact that among the officers, and 500 missionaries and teachers, but one (a missionary) has been removed by death during the year. Its receipts have been somewhat larger than in any previous year, notwithstanding the financial pressure in the country; and prosperity has attended all its labors in the field.

Finances—The cash receipts from all sources are $4[illegible], an increase of $61,386.61 over the previous year. The expenditures have been $[illegible], being $71,145.73 more than the previous year, and $8,119.31 in excess of receipts. Of these sums $66,532.96 has been specially contributed and invested, or appropriated according to the direction of the donors. The value of clothing, Bibles, etc., has been $29,445, being about $16,000 less than last year. The total receipts of the association in cash and supplies aggregate $4[illegible], and the aggregate of expenses amounts to $4[illegible].

FREEDMEN.

Physical Relief—The calls for relief during the year have been pressing. Eighty-seven thousand dollars in valuation of clothing and supplies have been distributed by the missionaries and teachers, and there have also been distributed 8,580 copies of the Scriptures, or parts of them, doing accompaniment of each other! The failure of crops in many parts of the South, will necessitate further calls upon the benevolent people of the North for the coming winter.

Schools—Within the year the association has had under commission among the freedmen 308 missionaries and teachers. The schools have been continued, enlarged and multiplied, and still the importunate demand is only in small measure supplied. A million of pupils need twenty thousand instructors. From all sources but about 3,000 teachers have been employed, and only 150,000 pupils taught.

The zeal of the pupils, and their readiness of acquisition, still cheer the hearts of the teachers. The schools in central localities are rapidly advancing to the rank of graded, training and normal schools. These afford great support to essential to the progress of the people; they are the models for the schools below, and will soon send forth their supplies of teachers, and of men prepared for the higher walks of usefulness. These higher schools are located thus: At Nashville, Tenn., Hampton, Va., Charleston, S. C., Talladega, Ala., and at Atlanta, Georgia. In several other places, in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas and Arkansas, preparations are made for normal classes this year.

THE FOREIGN FIELD.

Foreign Missions—The number of these is six, with thirty-two missionaries and assistants, of whom twelve are ordained ministers. One of these has joined the mission this year, and one taken under our care in Africa, a missionary in Monrovia. One church has been organized, and one additional taken under our care. The number of additions to the churches, so far as reported, is 96.

The intelligence from the missions has been generally of a cheering nature. No deaths have occurred among the missionaries, nor have any been compelled to leave on account of ill health. The missions in Jamaica and Africa need strengthening, and the latter, especially, must have additional laborers this year, or the cause will greatly suffer.

After the appointment of the usual committees, to whom were severally referred the Treasurer's and Executive Committee's reports, and other routine business, a half hour was spent in devotional exercises of marked interest.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the annual sermon was preached before a very large audience by Rev. E. B. Webb, D. D., pastor of the Shawmut Avenue Congregational Church, of Boston.

SECOND DAY.

Rev. Dr. Holbrook, from the Business Committee, reported a series of resolutions, which were read and discussed *seriatim*.

After a brief recess, Major General Howard arrived and was greeted with great enthusiasm, the whole congregation spontaneously rising and joining in the strains of good old "America:"

"My country, 'tis of thee."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Other business being temporarily suspended, the association listened to an address from its President, Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, who discoursed with characteristic ability, energy and eloquence upon the mistakes of the former scheme of unrequited labor, on the advantages of honorably compensated labor, and finally of the supreme value of EDUCATED labor. I quote two or three characteristic passages. Alluding to the political phase of the question, the doctor extemporized thus:

"Let me repeat to you something I used to say when I stumped for Mr. Lincoln. I hope I may never stump again, but if another such an exigency should arise, I certainly should do it. [Cheers.] I used to tell the people that I was a Democrat, and this is how I became one. I stood one day at the foot of the Cross, with an Irishman on one side of me and a negro on the other, and I hadn't much to choose between them. I stood there looking upward, and He that hung there said to me, '*I die for all three of you. I have but one heaven with no partitions in it. to take you all to—you must love one another*;' ever since that I have been a Democrat." [Profound Sensation.]

Alluding to the cardinal duty of the hour toward the freedmen, a duty abundantly comprehensive in its Christian interpretation, the President said:

"The black [illegible] as a man, in the largest sense of that word which he can comprehend to be a citizen, a Christian, an office holder, a capitalist, a President of the Republic, if he can win his honors by clear merit. All we contend for is this fair chance; and now if there is any man here who isn't willing to give the black man a perfectly fair chance, I want to make an appointment with him to meet him a hundred years hence to ask him what he thinks about it then!" [Cheers.]

In conclusion the President quoted the significant testimony of a former slaveholder, who voluntarily experimented upon free labor, the experiment being made in South Carolina:

"Some time after the close of the war, I found that my opinions upon the subject of the availability of the labor of the country (in the person of the black man) differed so widely with many of my best friends—who contended that the labor of the colored race, as freedmen, could not be made available. I determined to test my own notions; and for this purpose, left the city and rented a farm, where I might make the trial upon my own plans. I took the ground:

"1. That by fair and honest dealing with them we could inspire and restore lost confidence.

"2. By a system of education, elevate their conceptions of honor and honesty;

"3. That it is the duty of the white man, South, to honestly and fairly instruct them in their rights and privileges as citizens, that they may become allied to us, and satisfied to remain among us in the capacity of laborers.

"All of which I undertook to carry out at a very considerable risk to person and property; and am fully satisfied from actual experience that my theory is right and practical in its widest sense.

"I got into possession of the farm I am now working, on the first of January, 1867. *The first act* was to fit up a building in my yard which was to be used exclusively as a *school house and church* for the colored people alone. I then, on my own responsibility, without books or money, employed a talented, accomplished Southern lady teacher, at $20 a month, and opened a free school, night and day. I next employed my ten farm hands, and a practical honest colored man as overseer.

"My school flourished and increased daily, and now numbers seventy day, fifty night, and over one hundred Sunday school pupils, and my crop is the best that has been grown on the place for twenty years.

"All this has been accomplished without an unpleasant word between me and my laborers, or among themselves; and many who entered the school not knowing their alphabets, are now able in a pretty respectable way to write their own letters. The result of this is: If I had land sufficient in any part of the Southern States, I could to-day employ an unlimited number of hands, the pick of the country; for my interest is and for them, they feel a debt of gratitude that no sacrifice would be too great for them to make for me—they are ever ready to serve me, and do it with much greater manifest kindness and pleasure than when I had the authority to command them."

At the conclusion of the President's address, business was resumed, and the third resolution was discussed by Secretary Strieby and others, and, like its predecessors, was unanimously passed.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions above referred to read as follows:

Resolved, That this association has great occasion for gratitude to God at this, its twenty-first anniversary meeting, for the success of its mission past years; and especially for the peculiar favors of the year just closed—in which but one of its many officers, missionaries, and teachers has been removed by death—in which, amid the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, its receipts have exceeded those of any former year—and throughout which its labors have been so prospered.

Resolved, That the education of the freedmen ought to be thoroughly religious; that the colored ministers among them are not qualified by the needed culture to meet their wants; that the North cannot furnish an adequate supply of educated ministers; that therefore Christian teachers must be the main dependence, especially during the present transition state of the people; and that hence while this association should increase its efforts to send among them ministers of the Gospel, female missionaries and Bible readers, it should adhere to its educational work with strict fidelity to its rule to send none but evangelical teachers.

Resolved, That the unsectarian basis of the association should commend it to the confidence of the churches, as being impartial to its position of co-operation to all evangelical bodies, and faithful to the [illegible] enabling it to carry physical relief, schools in the name of these churches [illegible] only such service at its hands [illegible], with entire consistency, send clothing, teachers and also missionaries for other bodies selecting it for this large work, and furnishing it with the means for its accomplishment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon the consideration of the resolutions reported by the Business Committee was resumed. The fourth resolution was in these terms:

Resolved, That the freedmen have special claims upon the sympathies and assistance of the churches and people of this country, on account of their past oppressions, their present wants, their danger, and their eagerness for improvement; their services to the nation in suppressing the rebellion; their responsible position as citizens, wielding the elective franchise, and the influence they will have on the future welfare of the nation.

In support of this resolution, stirring and effective addresses were by Rev. C. L. Woodworth, District Secretary of the Association for New England, Major General Howard, (who quite electrified the large audience) and Rev. E. M. Cravath, District Secretary of Cincinnati. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The fifth resolution was then read.

Resolved, That the widening field for the efforts of the association at the South, the firm grasp of the freedmen for knowledge, strengthened by their possession of the ballot, the calls and encouragements for active temperance efforts, the favor of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of many souls to Christ in connection with the labor of our missionaries and teachers, together with the future bearing of these efforts on the conversion of Africa, should quicken the faith, stimulate the zeal and enlarge the benefactions of all in support of the vast work to which, in the Providence of God, we are called.

On the last resolution a brilliant speech was made by Rev. Dr. Tompkins, of London, who was followed by others, and the fourth and fifth resolutions were passed. Other resolutions were offered by individuals, including one of hearty thanks to Major General Howard for his admirable administration of the Freedmen's Bureau, which passed amid cheers and enthusiasm. The reports of several committees were heard and approved, and the association adjourned for tea.

In the evening an immense audience gathered to hear General Howard. The church, which is one of the largest and finest in Central New York, was crowded to overflowing. The first business in order was the report of the Committee on Nominations.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The report was adopted, and the Executive officers for the year re-elected as below:

President—Rev. E. N. Kirk, D.D., Boston.
Secretaries for Correspondence—Rev. George Whipple, Rev. M. E. Strieby, New York; Rev. Jacob E. Shipherd, Chicago.
General Field Agent—Rev. Edward P. Smith, New York.
Recording Secretary—Rev. Henry Belden, New York.
Treasurer—Edgar Ketchum, New York.
Assistant Treasurers—William E. Whiting, New York; Oscar C. Sabin, Chicago.

The Vice Presidents numbering about twenty, and the Executive Committee, were re-elected without change.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

General Howard was then introduced, and held the audience in rapt attention for an hour and a half, interrupted a score of times by loud cheering.

At the conclusion of the General's address, the usual resolutions of thanks were passed and farewell addresses were exchanged, and the association adjourned without day.

The meeting was one of extraordinary interest, and more than answered the highest expectations of the officers of the association. The hospitalities of citizens were not only generous but very elegant, a majority of families entertaining guests being independent in fortune and of high social cultivation.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

General Canby's Order for a State Election.

The following are the principal portions of General Canby's late order for a State election in South Carolina:

First—That an election be held in the State of South Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1867, and ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1867, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "for a convention," or "against a convention," and for delegates to constitute the convention—in case a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, and in case a majority of the registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Second—It shall be the duty of the Board of Registration in South Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registers the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said acts, who have not already been registered.

Third—In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

Eighth—The Sheriff and other peace officers of each district are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed, and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with judges of elections, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any district, the Sheriff of the district is empowered and directed to make such assignment of his deputies and other peace officers to the polling places as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the commander of the military post in which his district is situated.

Ninth—Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the registers or judges of elections to the post commander, who will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority.

Tenth—All barrooms, saloons and other places for the sale of liquors by retail will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 18th of November until six o'clock of the morning of the 21st of November, 1867, and during this time the sale of intoxicating liquors at or near any dwelling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of districts, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Eleventh—Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Twelfth—The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts, through the commanders of the military posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Thirteenth—The number of delegates to the convention is determined by law, and is the number of members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature for the year 1860, and this number—one hundred and twenty-four—is apportioned to the representative districts of the State in the ratio of registered voters.

An Enraged Brother Seeking His Dishonored Sister.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 20.

The sad story of the voluntary and freely accepted shame of the adopted daughter of a respected citizen of this city, published several months since, will be remembered by many readers. In company with a female friend, who had for some time been her companion, she left her home and went to several houses of ill-fame in seeking to escape from her friends.

When finally arrested, she remained obstinate, and declared she had "turned out" because she wanted to, and [illegible] turn back." [illegible] has since been restored to her home. But she, thus far, has adhered to her desperate determination to live a life of shame.

A short time since a brother of hers, who has been living in the South for several years, reached Cincinnati. He had learned of her disgrace, and, as soon as practicable, had turned homeward, with desperate intentions. Upon reaching the city, he armed himself with a revolver, and started out in pursuit of the girl, swearing that he would kill her and the man who had seduced her if he could meet them. It happened that the blame of this affair rested upon an entirely innocent party, who was able to prove his innocence and establish the guilt of the really guilty man, who, however, had left the city, and could not be found. The brother was entirely unsuccessful in his search after his sister. Night after night he made the rounds of the better or worse fashionable houses of ill-fame of the city. He traced the girl from Eighth street to Broadway, from Broadway to Third, from Third to Fifth, from Fifth to Elm, and there he lost the clue entirely.

Confident that he had positive information, he walked into a house on Elm street, one evening, in which house she was really concealed. But he was baffled there, and on the first train the next morning the girl left the city.

Cause for Feeling Well.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal.

On meeting one of our Dane County farmers the other day, who was bearing a very smiling countenance, we suggested that he looked happy, and that farmers had occasion for such looks this year.

"Yes," said he, "we have. Our crops have been excellent, prices are good, and the weather for threshing and marketing our grain could not be better. "And," says he, "I have occasion to feel remarkably well. About a year ago I bought a small farm, for which I paid $2,000; during the present season my crops have realized to me a net profit of $2,000, and I have been offered $4,000 for my farm. Making $4,000 a year on a small farm satisfies me pretty well."

We should say it was a fair business. But this is no uncommon case. It is only a fair specimen of the condition of our farmers the present year. They have all done well; and all are happy who know how to enjoy life. The State was never in so prosperous a condition as at present; the people are well off; the struggles of settling in a new country are passed, and all are independent, happy and contented.

A Horse Thief Sentenced to Forty-two Years' Imprisonment.

From the Nashville Union and Despatch, Oct. 21.

J. Smith Taylor was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday, on the charge of horse stealing and for an assault with an intent to kill. The horses were alleged to have been stolen from Jack Parrish, of Warren County, Ky., in April last, and brought to this county and sold to Mr. Bondurant. The counsel for defence made among other points the one that Taylor could not be tried under an indictment for horse stealing, even if the property had been stolen as alleged, as it was done in the State of Kentucky and not in Tennessee. After argument it was decided that defendant could be held responsible under such an indictment, and therefore the case progressed; and the fact was shown, among other things, that when Parrish had ascertained his stolen horses were at Bondurant's he came for them, and was followed next day by Taylor, and as Mr. Parrish and Bondurant were walking in the cotton field of Bondurant, Taylor, without warning, fired upon and severely wounded Parrish, and escaped. The police pursued him and found him in jail at Bardstown, Kentucky. Governor Bramlette refused to give him up on Governor Brownlow's requisition, and when the police went again to him he had broken jail and escaped. He was finally caught and brought back from St. Louis. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and twenty-one years in the penitentiary. The other case against Taylor was then taken up, for an assault on Parrish with intent to commit murder in the first degree, to which he pleaded guilty, and, the testimony being heard, the jury gave him another term of twenty-one years in the penitentiary. We never before knew a man to get verdicts of twenty-one years in the penitentiary for different offences at the same term of court. Taylor seems to be a man of talent and culture, and once had a good position in society.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy—The Case of Bennett Pieters & Co.

Judgments and New Suits—Probate—Sentencing Criminals.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The patent case of Turrill against the Illinois Central Railroad Company was not yesterday entered upon in the United States Court. The plaintiff, however, produced in court the several models connected with his claim. The business was as follows:

Guy R. Prentiss vs. James S. Prescott. Default of defendant entered, the court to assess the damages.

Isaac Smith vs. John P. Tilden et al. Judgment for property in Bureau County. Trial continued.

B. Wilson Rye and Jennings Gibson, (voluntary). Declared bankrupts and warrant of seizure issued.

Adams Insurance Company, of Freeport, (involuntary.) Leave given to amend petition.

James S. Quince, of Amboy. Leave given to amend schedule.

In the matter of the information filed against Bennett Pieters and John H. Stafford [illegible] was made appointing Charles D. Townsend, William E. Eagan and Edward Hayden as appraisers to value the property seized. The appraisement was subsequently filed. The valuation was placed at $11,[illegible]. The property was released on bonds of $17,000, Richard McCleavy and J. H. McVicker becoming surety.

The minutes recorded in the District Court for the Bankruptcy act were as follow:

[illegible] James M. Horton, of Chicago. Petition filed and referred.

Orrin A. Wilcox, of Chicago. Carol Gaylord appointed assignee.

Henry Pilcher, Jr., of Chicago. Same order.

Abel Longworth and Irving W. Parkhurst, of Morris, Grundy County. Edward P. Hall, of Chicago, appointed assignee.

John L. Spafford, of Chicago. Leave given to amend schedule and amendment filed.

The only new suit recorded in the District Court was of United States vs. Smith Whittier. Information.

CIRCUIT COURT.

George Newkirk vs. William B. Ryan. Assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff and judgment on verdict for $1,000. Appeal.

Liebman Levi vs. Ignatz Herzog. Case. Dismissed.

Berthold Lowenthal vs. Wm. Wray. Attachment. Leonard Rothgerber discharged as garnishee.

Harvey Follett vs. Charles H. Foster. Assumpsit. Dismissed.

Eagle Works Manufacturing Company vs. Isaac Simmons. Appeal dismissed.

John Rothschild vs. Emily H. King. Appeal from County Court. Dismissed.

Walter S. Dunn vs. Caspar Gooding. Appeal. Dismissed.

John C. Crum vs. Edward Murphy. Appeal. Verdict for plaintiff and judgment for $[illegible].

Charles Levy vs. Jacob Fel[illegible]. Replevin. Dismissed.

Charles B. Buell vs. Thomas A. Jones. Assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff with $[illegible] damages.

Leopold Rothschild et al. vs. William Wray. Leonard Rothgerber, garnishee discharged.

Charles B. Waite vs. Dewitt C. Butler. Appeal. Finding for defendant.

William J. Killen et al. vs. James Iver[illegible]. Assumpsit. Judgment for $318.[illegible].

Herman Tabert vs. C. Clark et al. Appeal. Dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The business at common law (Hon. J. A. Gary) was as follows:

Illinois Stone Company vs. Alexander Kerr, Assumpsit. Judgment for $274.07.

Hettinger vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of Chicago. Demurrer to [illegible] Overruled and leave to plead.

Wright et al. vs. Harris et al. Assumpsit. Demurrer to plea in abatement of [illegible] Order to plead.

Kleinlinger et al. vs. Beveridge et al. Replevin. Leave to defendant to withdraw pleas and [illegible]

The case of Martin G. Danforth vs. Albert B. Gillmore, a suit for mechanics' lien, is still on trial.

Bettinger vs. Booth et al. Appeal bond [illegible] and time given to file bill of exceptions.

Judge Jameson was yesterday engaged, as on the preceding afternoon, with a jury in the trial of the action of the case of Kirby vs. Chapman. This case was fully stated yesterday. He made, however, some other orders. These were as follows:

Klinzie vs. Reed. Demurrer to bill withdrawn and leave to plead by November 1.

McDonough et al. vs. O'Brien et al. Order of yesterday (defaults) set aside. Reference made to Scott, master.

The new suits were of

19,466. William K. Wells vs. John O. Smith. Covenant. Damages, $300.

19,467. Charles W. Waldin vs. Florence L. Redland et al. Attachment as against a non-resident. Debt declared on $[illegible].

19,468. B. F. O. Hubbard vs. Isaac R. Dillon. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

19,469. Theodore Schultz et al. vs. John L. Beveridge. Replevin.

19,470. Edwin L. Jillett et al. vs. James Smith. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,500.

19,471. Edwin Heald et al. vs. A. Wallace. Assumpsit. Damages, $2,000.

19,472. Daniel Katz et al. vs. James Moran. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

19,473. Clark, Goldie & Co. vs. The Same. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

19,474. John D. [illegible] et al. vs. The Same. Confession of judgment for $[illegible].

19,475. Chicago Ale and Malt Company vs. The Same. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

19,476. Root & Cady vs. Frank Lombard. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,500.

COUNTY COURT.

The session of this court was resumed yesterday. The chamber has been refitted and greatly improved.

A venire was issued to bring in a jury to try the doubted sanity of one Terrence Lowe. The case will be heard this day.

Estate of Vincent Chapron. Rosalie Chapron appointed to administer on bond of $[illegible].

Estate of Peter Eggers. Dorothea Eggers appointed administratrix under bond of $[illegible].

Application of James D. Bonner for the guardianship of his children. The application was opposed on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction, because prayer has been given to the United States Circuit Court with, by his will, wherein he prays for guardians. A second ground was stated that the children are residents of the United States Circuit Court, and that this court cannot appoint a guardian whose property is derived from the father. The Court held that it had no power to appoint a guardian of the person, but by statute, where the father is living himself, he is the guardian of the person without appointment, the right to the guardianship being such, it can only be taken from him by a court of chancery upon cause shown. The Court could not entertain the petition in the United States Circuit Court in a proper case, but property making a guardian necessary being a non-resident, the Court could not grant the petition as to the property. Petition dismissed.

RECORDER'S COURT.

John Garl was found guilty of larceny, the value of the property being assessed at $[illegible]. Penitentiary stated at three years in the Penitentiary. Mary Seegar, having pleaded guilty of larceny, was sentenced to the county jail for thirty days. She also pleaded guilty under the second charge. Ann Manning was sentenced on two charges of petit larceny. She has to stay in the Bridewell during four months.

Edward F. Foote. Arson. Indicted for setting fire to a barn, which was burned, with two horses stabled there. Punishment—Ten years in the Penitentiary.

Michael Regan. Larceny. Sentenced on his plea of guilty to the county jail for sixty days.

Edward Wilson was sentenced on each of his indictments for petit larceny to the Bridewell for thirty days.

The only new suit in this court was of 2,737. S. H. McDearnon vs. A. [illegible] Petitions for mechanics' lien [illegible] under section 2[illegible], 5 P. M.

THE LAKE TOWNSHIP SUICIDE.

Inquest on the Body of Mrs. Darling—Cause of the Rash Act.

The suicide of Mrs. Mary Darling, by hanging in a barn in the rear of her residence near Junction, in Lake township, was briefly noticed in our issue of yesterday. A few additional facts have since been gathered, which will be of interest to our readers, and will explain the causes which led to the commission of the act by which she was hurried into eternity.

Mrs. Darling was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, about fifty years ago, and married Mr. Darling, who subsequently removed with her to this city, where, during the years [illegible] he filled the position of General Local Agent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. The deceased was the mother of several children, three of whom are now living—the eldest, about twenty-three years of age, is a civil engineer in Omaha, the other two are attending school in Lake township. Mrs. Darling was a highly educated woman, a kind and affectionate mother, and a Christian woman, who for years was an exemplary life, and interested herself in the Sabbath School education of the young. She was possessed of an exceedingly nervous temperament, and her constitution was undermined by the exhaustion of too [illegible] maternity, her mental faculties were affected, so strongly was the trait of insanity marked, that some thirty years ago she was judged insane, and her for a short time in a lunatic asylum.

After her release she was better for a time, but subsequently exhibited unmistakable symptoms of insanity. It was, however, judged to be of a harmless type, and no further attempt was made to restrain her of her liberty. She had, however, been more gloomy than usual, and was depressed, especially in her mind, by the circumstance [illegible] had a demoralizing effect upon her [illegible] some of her neighbors—Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. [illegible] and others—but it was not anticipated that she would attempt to destroy her own life.

On Monday morning she rose [illegible] cooked breakfast for the family. After the departure she took a rope from the closet, went to the barn, and, standing on an old barrel, fastened the rope to a plank and kicked the barrel, and took the plunge into eternity.

The body was first found by a young man named "Tom," a telegraph operator, who, going far into the night, did not rise till late. [illegible] not finding her in the house, he went out to the barn and found her hanging there. He gave the alarm, and attracted the attention of the carpenters working in an adjacent house.

An inquest was held on the body yesterday by Justice Howe. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide while under the influence of insanity.

Mr. Darling was deeply [illegible] He was formerly been unfortunate in business, and it is said he imbibed a little too freely. It was circulated that the suicide had been a consequence of trouble with him. This does not appear to have been the fact. The cause of her death was undoubtedly mental aberration induced by physical disease.

FIRE.—The alarm given at three o'clock yesterday afternoon from box No. [illegible] was caused by the destruction of a one-story building, No. 124 Bunker street. It was occupied by Joseph Zelenka, as a residence. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove. The building was owned by [illegible] about $300. Insured for $[illegible] in the [illegible]. Another building, No. 42 Desplaines street, was damaged to the extent of $100.

The fire at the Union Stock Yards, on Monday night, mention of which was made in our issue of yesterday, totally destroyed two frame buildings situated opposite the Rough House. It was set by an incendiary. [illegible] work of an incendiary. Loss about $[illegible]. The adjoining building occupied as a [illegible] by G. Baker, and owned by [illegible], was also totally destroyed. Loss on building $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the [illegible] Mutual. Contents to the value of $[illegible] were also destroyed. Another building was partially damaged.

BURGLARY.—Charles Waville and James [illegible], whose appearance was the reverse of respectability, were yesterday fined [illegible] at the Police Court, for a grave offence.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

The demand for Money was quite active to-day, on Grain account, and in many quarters there was quite stringent. The shipments of currency are running very light at the present time, as shippers are holding off until the up-bound [illegible] expected—when it is supposed there will be a decline in freights. In the meantime the banks are obliged to carry the large receipts of grain going into store, which for the moment creates an active demand for money. So great was the demand to-day that several call loans of large amounts were called in by some banks which were short of currency. There is currency coming here from the East, but some orders are expected from Cincinnati and St. Louis to-morrow. Paper is severely examined at discount houses, and accommodations are granted exclusively to depositors in the best of standing. Many good names are forced to seek the street market, where they are done at 12@18 per cent, but less desirable signatures cannot be done for less than 24@30 per cent.

New York Funds were very scarce, and, with an active demand, the market was firmer. Round lots were placed between banks early at $1.00 discount, but later in the day sales were made at 50c discount, with sellers below par. There is no change in the counter rates. Depositors are allowed 1/10 discount, and no checks are drawn for less than par.

At an early hour this morning private despatches were received from Montreal, announcing that the Commercial Bank of Canada had suspended, in consequence of not being able to meet a run. This institution was one of the oldest in the Canadas, having been established some thirty years ago. Its capital was $4,000,000 all paid up, with a reserved fund of $200,000. Some ten or twelve years ago it made a large loan to the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, at the instance of the Great Western of Canada, but from some juggling, or falsity in the books, both the railroads evaded the responsibility of the loan, and after years of litigation were condemned, and [illegible] determining in [illegible] company was liable. We believe that it was carried before the House of Lords in England, and while the hearing of the case was pending, a compromise was agreed upon between the bank and the Great Western Company. A great many losses, some of them quite severe, were sustained by the bank in the financial crisis in 1857, and these, together with many losses incurred by the unfortunate operations of the Directors, account for its failure. The statement of the bank gave its condition as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital....	$4,000,000
[illegible]....	1,306,685
[illegible]....	25,103
[illegible]....	1,727,459
[illegible] (interest-bearing)....	1,575,329
[illegible] Loss....	872,181
	$9,316,700

ASSETS.

Gold, Legal-Tenders....	$ 995,408
[illegible]....	277,511
[illegible] Securities....	400,000
[illegible] other banks....	150,993
[illegible] banks....	967,104
[illegible] and cash credits....	6,781,039
[illegible] due the bank....	411,844
	$9,316,700

It is understood that a large portion of the discounted bills, "cash credits," and matured debts were rendered worthless, and there is every reason to believe that such was the fact; for at a recent meeting of the Directors of the bank, it was proposed to wipe out 40 per cent of the capital, which change ought have been done at the next session of the Canadian Legislature, had not the failure of the institution taken place. Within the past few months several runs have taken place upon the bank, but the other banks in the city came to its relief, staving off the fatal hour. The recent failure of a large Canadian merchant house caused a decline of 15 per cent in the stock of the institution in one day—the last sale being about 48. It is thought that the failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool which held letters of credit on the Commercial Bank, hastened the suspension of the latter, causing the run, with which it had business relations, for their balances in gold.

The recent heavy failures among the Liverpool merchants are being followed up by other severe losses. The failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool was telegraphed by last night's cable news. The liabilities are estimated at [illegible], though it is thought that the concern will be able to resume operations. It looks as if we were about to go through another crisis, in which the cotton market must suffer any further decline, it is more than likely that the panic of May, 1866, will be re-enacted. The happening of such a contingency would be very injurious to this country, as it would call for the return of the large foreign balances, now held in this market, where the rate of interest is higher than in London. To send these balances home would cause an active demand for gold, and result in a decline in the price of five-twenties on the London Stock Exchange—all of which would cause serious derangement in the values of money and the general trade of the country.

Gold was dull and 1@1½c lower. Wheat declined 1c. Corn was unsettled—closing at about the same as on yesterday. Oats were irregular, but culminated in an advance of 1@1½c. Rye 1½@2c better. Barley 5@6c higher on No. 2, and 4@6c on No. 3. Mess Pork was weak. Lard inactive. Bulk Meats neglected. Whiskey neglected.

Gold was ½c lower. The market opened at 143½, and closed at 143⅛. The following quotations were received by Boyd Bros.:

[illegible]	143½	11:30 a. m.	143⅜
[illegible]	143⅜	1:00 p. m.	143⅜
[illegible]	143⅜	2:00 p. m.	143⅜
[illegible]	143½	3:00 p. m.	143¼
[illegible]	143⅜	4:00 p. m.	143⅛

Bankers were buying at 141¾@142—selling day. There was a good deal of Canada money offering, but the bank failure already made the brokers cautious, and many purchase. Silver dull and nominal at [illegible] upper figure for large pieces. Coupons were 1/10@¼c higher throughout. The following shows the closing [illegible] New York for the last four days:

[illegible]

[illegible] market was firmer and more active. [illegible] excitement has played out; we can ascertain, but one counterfeit detected here. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]

[illegible]	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	110⅞	111¼
[illegible]	106⅞	107
[illegible]	108⅛	108⅜
[illegible]	107	107⅜
[illegible]	107⅞	108
[illegible] (new)	107⅛	107⅜
[illegible]	100	100
[illegible]	103	[illegible]
[illegible]	104	[illegible]
[illegible]	104	105
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Dec., 1864	117¾	[illegible]
May, 1865	116¾	[illegible]
Aug., 1865	115¾	[illegible]
Sept., 1865	114¾	[illegible]
Oct., 1865	114	[illegible]

[illegible] are quiet but firm. [illegible]

[illegible] 95 @[illegible]

[illegible] following letter addressed to the President National Bank, is of general interest:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1867.

Sir: Your letter of the 15th inst. is received, asking what portion of the three per cent certificates are available as a reserve for the banks. [illegible] March 2, 1867, authorizing the issue of these certificates, and their use as part of the reserve of the National Banks, also provides that not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of such banks shall consist of the lawful money of the United States. Country banks are required to have a reserve of 15 per cent of their circulation and deposits, two-fifths of which must be lawful money and three-fifths of which may be in these certificates, or, if preferred, one-half of the reserve may be in cash deposits with their redeeming agent in New York, two-fifths in lawful money and 3 per cent certificates, or in currency, with the redemption agent selected [illegible] of Boston and other cities designated in section 31 of the National Currency act. They must have a reserve of 25 per cent of their circulation and deposits, two-fifths of which must be lawful money and three-fifths of which may be in these certificates, or, if preferred, one-half of their reserve may be in cash deposits with their agent in New York, two-fifths in lawful money, and the remaining one-tenth in 3 per cent certificates. I am, etc.,

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

[illegible] NAZRO, President North National [illegible]

The New York *Bulletin* in alluding to the recent [illegible] Erie, says:

[illegible] that the Boston members of the committee [illegible] stock have broken faith with New York. The Boston party appears to have increased to their New York confidence in the feasibility of [illegible] price to [illegible] and [illegible] their intention to co-operate with the same time, an agent of theirs [illegible] sell bets with certain members [illegible] York that the price would [illegible] this week. This induced by bets on the [illegible] the assurances of their Boston [illegible] to sustain the price. The stock [illegible] commenced to sell their stock [illegible] estimated at 35,000 to 45,000 [illegible] whole upon the New York parties [illegible] a decline in the stock to 64½ with [illegible] reaction to 70¾. The New York [illegible] were bound to keep up the price [illegible] they have strong odds to contend [illegible] circumstance has had a demoralizing [illegible] upon the whole market, the full effect [illegible] not yet fully developed."

[illegible] is a comparative consolidated [illegible] the New York banks, compiled from [illegible] returns made to the Banking Department [illegible] Oct. 1 and July 1, 1867:

[illegible]

	Oct. 1, '67.	July 1, '67.
[illegible]	$ 84,479,232	$ 84,773,200
[illegible]	27,[illegible]	27,497,044
[illegible]	31,204,934	35,151,[illegible]
[illegible]	57,479,838	51,306,531
[illegible]	187,573,437	149,374,[illegible]
[illegible]	367,984	2,073,019
[illegible]	$348,968,[illegible]	$354,5[illegible]
RESOURCES.		
[illegible]	$173,[illegible],416	$170,151,[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]	73,497,503	78,[illegible]
[illegible]	6,915,497	6,[illegible]
[illegible]	14,623,330	15,714,[illegible]
[illegible]	3,904,641	5,097,[illegible]
[illegible]	11,027,[illegible]	10,[illegible]
[illegible]	60,405,428	76,[illegible]
[illegible]	129,[illegible]	130,[illegible]
[illegible]	$348,968,[illegible]	$356,546,191

[illegible] Funds says:

[illegible] and Canadian money [illegible] the streets is on the increase [illegible] circumstance, in connection with [illegible] from other outside centres, [illegible] market at 7 per cent. It is [illegible] Canadian Government has taken [illegible] temporary loan in London, [illegible] the British Government [illegible] Dominion of Canada, the [illegible] constituting the [illegible] equivalent to [illegible] to $34,500,000 [illegible] passes through the [illegible] the Bank agent and depository [illegible] Canada, and the New York agents [illegible] funds drawn from deposits on London, [illegible] Bank, for this account.

New York Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

[illegible] reported by Joseph M. Lyons [illegible]

[illegible]

Pacific....	[illegible]		Toledo & Wabash....	[illegible]
Atlantic....	[illegible]		Ft. Wayne....	[illegible]
N. Y. C....	[illegible]		Chi. & Alton....	[illegible]
Erie (Common)....	[illegible]		Rock Island....	[illegible]
Hudson....	[illegible]		Mil. & St. Paul....	[illegible]
Reading....	[illegible]		Do preferred....	[illegible]
Mich. Central....	[illegible]		Do new....	[illegible]
Mich. Southern....	[illegible]		American Gold....	[illegible]
Illinois Central....	[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD.

W. U. Tel....	[illegible]	C. & T....	[illegible]
Quicksilver....	[illegible]	Rock Island....	[illegible]
Pacific....	[illegible]	Toledo & Wabash....	[illegible]
Atlantic....	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul....	[illegible]
N. Y. Central....	[illegible]	Do preferred....	[illegible]
Erie, common....	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss....	[illegible]
Hudson....	[illegible]	Mil. & Prairie....	[illegible]
Reading....	[illegible]	Do preferred....	[illegible]
Mich. Central....	[illegible]	Fort Wayne....	[illegible]
Mich. Southern....	[illegible]	Do new....	[illegible]
Illinois Central....	[illegible]	Dupont....	[illegible]
Clev. & Pitts....	[illegible]	Harlem....	[illegible]
N. W. common....	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton....	[illegible]
N. W. preferred....	[illegible]	American Gold....	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1867.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Flour, brls; Wheat, bu; Corn, bu; Oats, bu; Rye, bu; Barley, bu; Grass Seeds, lbs; Tallow, lbs; Butter, lbs; Hides, lbs; Highwines, brls; Wool, lbs; Lumber, m feet; Shingles, m; Lath, m; Salt, bags — [figures illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Flour, brls; Wheat, bu; Corn, bu; Oats, bu; Rye, bu; Barley, bu; Grass Seeds, lbs; Broom Corn, lbs; Cured Meat, lbs; Beef, brls; Pork, brls; Lard, lbs; Tallow, lbs; Butter, lbs; Hides, lbs; Highwines, brls; Wool, lbs; Lumber, m feet; Shingles, m; Lath, m; Salt, brls; Salt, bags — [figures illegible]

The Provision market was again at a stand. Mess Pork was freely offered at $21.00 cash, or for future, with sales of 200 brls at that figure. At the close [illegible] last evening and the balance this morning. Bulk Meats were entirely neglected. There was some skirmishing for English meats for November delivery here and in New York, but without any disposition on the part of the packers to make contracts. No sales, [illegible] named, though 10 cents for Cumberland [illegible] looked upon as being about the market. Lard was held at 13½c for choice brands, with scarcely any inquiry at 13¼c, at which 350 tcs changed hands. Tallow was steady, with sales at 11½c for Packers', and 10¼@10¾c for Country.

There was nothing doing in Whiskey, and in the absence of any movement, we quote the market nominal at 30c for Bonded. "Straight" nominal at about $2.25. Bonded Alcohol quiet at 55c.

The unfavorable advices from New York had a depressing influence on Flour, and the market ruled dull and 10@15c lower. We note sales to the extent of 3,200 brls at $11.85@14.00 for White Winters; $10.00@11.25 for Red Winters; [illegible] for Spring Extras; $[illegible] for Spring Supers; $7.75 for Rye, and $10.00 for Buckwheat.

Wheat was rather tame, particularly for No. 1 Spring, and the market declined 1@2c on all grades save No. 3. About 180,000 bu changed hands at $1.88@1.87½ for No. 1; $1.80@1.81 for No. 2; $1.73½@1.74 for No. 3, and $1.59 for Rejected—closing at $1.88@1.88½ for No. 1, $1.87½ for No. 2 (dull), and $1.73½@1.74 for No. 3. A small lot of White Winter by sample sold at $2.32, delivered.

The Corn market was somewhat irregular and fluctuating, though closing about the same as on yesterday. The volume of business was light, embracing 105,000 bu at $1.05@1.04 for No. 1; $1.03½@1.03 for No. 2; $1.00@1.01 for Rejected for new in store, and $1.01 for Rejected afloat. A few car loads of Ear Corn sold at 89 on track. At the close the market was quiet at $1.03 for No. 2.

Oats opened tame and ¼@½c lower, but subsequently rallied and closed 1@1½c better than on yesterday. About 195,000 bu changed hands at 54½c in store, and 54@54¾c afloat, closing firm at 54¾c for the former.

The demand for Rye was moderate, and the market advanced 1½@2c, with sales at $1.35@1.37½ for No. 1, and $1.25@1.25½ for No. 2—[illegible] in extreme figures.

There was rather more activity in Barley, and the market advanced 5@6c per bu. Rejected was [illegible] on No. 3, with sales at $1.10@1.11½ for the latter, and $1.05@1.07 for the former. Some sample lots sold at $1.15@1.20. Barley Malt was quiet, with sales at $1.50.

Timothy Seed was in fair demand and firm, with sales at $2.20@2.15½. Flax sold to a moderate extent at $2.80. Nothing doing in Clover—nominal at $7.00@7.75.

Lake Freights were dull and 1c lower, with engagements at 6c for Oats, 8c for Corn and 9c for Wheat to Buffalo.

The market for the leading oils was quite active and steady at unchanged prices.

The Butter market was quiet and easier. The receipts were liberal and prices ruled a shade lower. Choice Dairy in small, best packages found buyers at 34@36c, with sales chiefly at the inside figure. Common descriptions were neglected at 20@25c.

Eggs were plenty and slow at a range of 20@22c, with the bulk of sales at 21c.

The market for Hides was dull and drooping, and a further decline of ½c was submitted to. The supply at present is considerably in excess of the demand, and prices have a downward look.

The general street markets were fairly active and prices remain very stationary.

The Dry Goods trade continues fairly active and prices were without any marked change.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

OPENING.

Flour lower, at $11.10@13.25. Wheat, straight, dull, at $2.15@2.19 for No. 2, and $2.23@2.25 for No. 1. Corn better, quiet at $1.40@1.41. Oats active at 81½c. Pork better, sales at $21.87½. Lard ¼c lower. Whiskey quiet. Gold 143¼.

LATER.

Flour steady, fair demand. Wheat firmer, quiet. Corn lower, heavy at $1.39@1.39½. Oats easier. Pork firmer, quiet at $21.37½. Lard drooping.

BUFFALO DOCK, Oct. 22.

Receipts—205,000 bu Wheat, 25,000 bu Corn, 190,000 bu Oats. Wheat dull, buyers unchanged. Corn active, $1.[illegible]@1.19. Rye [illegible] $1.26—held firm at $1.[illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.

Corn, 49s 6d. Wheat, 15s 3d Red. Barley, 5s 6d. White Oats, 3s 9d. Barley, 5s 6d.

DAILY GRAIN INSPECTION.

INSPECTED INTO STORE—WHEAT—4,800 bu No. 1 Red, 600 bu No. 2 do, $1 cars and [illegible] No. 1 Spring, 62 cars No. 2 do, 84 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars Rejected, [illegible] cars White Winter; total, [illegible] cars. CORN—[illegible] cars No. 1, 105 cars and 17,000 bu No. 2, 53 cars and 4,200 bu Rejected, 23 cars new. OATS—119 cars and [illegible] bu No. 1, 39 cars No. 2. RYE—1 car No. 1, 11 cars and 4,500 bu No. 2. BARLEY—39 cars No. 3.

INSPECTED OUT OF STORE—WHEAT—[illegible] bu No. 1 Spring, [illegible] bu No. 2 do. [illegible] No. 3, [illegible] Rejected. CORN—[illegible] bu No. 1, [illegible] bu No. 2, [illegible] bu Rejected. OATS—[illegible] bu No. 1, [illegible] bu No. 2. BARLEY—[illegible] bu No. 2, [illegible] bu Rejected.

LATER.

At the "curbstone" board there was only a moderately active movement in the leading Grain markets. No. 2 Spring Wheat was in fair demand closing steady at $1.80½@1.88½. No. 2 Corn was also a trifle easier, and the market closed dull at $1.03½. Oats were firm at about the closing prices on 'Change. Other Grains were entirely neglected.

Beef Cattle were quiet and steady at about the closing prices of last week. The demand was chiefly on packing account, and over 1,200 head were taken for the barrel. The total sales reached 2,160 head, at and within the range of $3.25@7.25, the outside for choice smooth fat shipping Bullocks. The market closes steady.

The Hog market was active, and all offerings were taken up sharp at an advance of 10@15c on Saturday's ruling prices. The offerings were pretty evenly divided between shippers and packers at a range of $5.00@6.62 for common to prime fat even lots. The market closes steady with the pens empty.

Boston Dry Goods Market—Oct. 18.

The general features of the dry goods market remain about the same as last reported. The unsettled feeling which we previously noticed continued during the past week, with a very slow and limited business, and a further reduction in prices of most kinds of goods has taken place. [illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1867.

The week opens upon an active Dry Goods market, and our jobbers were selling fairs at the marked improvement which has taken place within the past few days. The fine spring weather of last week called out a multitude of country buyers, who distribute through the wholesale—from first hands to retailers [illegible] The demand is confined principally to seasonable goods of the latest styles and consumption. [illegible] and many of these are beautiful. Spragues, Richmond, Garner, and the Merrimac Company are among the new [illegible] some very elegant styles of Prints, superior to those exhibited last fall. Denims, Dress Goods and [illegible] sell freely. In Domestic Cottons there is a steady demand, and prices rule firm. [illegible]

PRINTS.

Merrimac D....	[illegible]	American....	[illegible]
Merrimac W....	[illegible]	Amoskeag....	[illegible]
Cocheco....	[illegible]	Duchess....	[illegible]
Pacific....	[illegible]	Dunnell's....	[illegible]
Sprague's....	[illegible]	Allen's....	[illegible]
Garner's....	[illegible]	Wamsutta....	[illegible]
Manchester....	[illegible]	Gloucester....	[illegible]
Lowell....	[illegible]	Hamilton....	[illegible]
Arnold's....	[illegible]	Hartford....	[illegible]
Lancaster....	[illegible]	Wauregan....	[illegible]
Richmond....	[illegible]	Columbia....	[illegible]

GINGHAMS.

Clinton....	[illegible]	Glasgow....	[illegible]
Lancaster....	[illegible]	Hampden....	[illegible]

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

N. Y. Mills 4-4....	[illegible]
Wamsutta 4-4....	[illegible]
Lonsdale 4-4....	[illegible]
White Rock 4-4....	[illegible]
Hills 4-4....	[illegible]
Hills 7-8....	[illegible]
Masonville 4-4....	[illegible]
Androscoggin 4-4....	[illegible]
Indian Head 4-4....	[illegible]
Androscoggin 7-8....	[illegible]
Lonsdale 7-8....	[illegible]

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Pepperell....	[illegible]
Lawrence C....	[illegible]
Stark A....	[illegible]
Appleton 4-4....	[illegible]
Boott 4-4....	[illegible]
Medford 4-4....	[illegible]
Stark 4-4....	[illegible]
Indian Head 4-4....	[illegible]
Atlantic A....	[illegible]
Atlantic 4-4....	[illegible]
Cabot 4-4....	[illegible]
Augusta 4-4....	[illegible]
Appleton D....	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

Money was quite active to-day, and in many quarters quite stringent. The shipments ... are being held off until the upland ... In the meantime the ... obliged to carry the large receipts of ... into store, which for the moment ... the demand to-day that several call ... were called in by some ... short of currency. There is ... coming here from the East, but some ... are expected from Cincinnati and St. ... Paper is severely examined at ... accommodations are ... exclusively to depositors in the best of ... good names are forced to seek ... market, where they are done at 12@18 ... but less desirable signatures cannot be ... per cent.

New York Funds were very scarce, and, with an ... the market was firmer. Round ... placed between banks early at $1.00 discount ... later in the day sales were made at 50c ... with sellers below par. There is no ... the counter rates. Depositors are allowed ..., and no checks are drawn for ...

... this morning private despatches ... received from Montreal, announcing that ... Bank of Canada had suspended, ... of not being able to meet a run. ... institution was one of the oldest in the Canadas, ... been established some thirty years ... capital was $4,000,000 all paid up, with ... of $800,000. Some ten or twelve ... a large loan to the Detroit & ... Railroad, at the instance of the Great ... of Canada, but from some juggling, or ... to the books, both the railroads ... the responsibility of the loan, and ... of litigation were consumed, ... expense, in determining ... was liable. We believe that it ... before the House of Lords in England ... while the hearing of the case was pending ... compromise was agreed upon between the ... the Great Western Company. A great ... some of them quite severe, were encountered ... the bank in the financial crisis in 1857, ... many losses have been incurred ... unfortunate operations of the Directors, ... statement of the bank gave its condition ...

LIABILITIES.	
...	$4,000,000
...	1,398,485
...	22,103
...	1,357,459
(interest-bearing)	1,577,669
... Loss	872,761
	$9,316,702
ASSETS.	
Legal-Tenders	$ 338,406
...	277,813
... Securities	400,000
... other banks	150,000
... banks	337,104
... and cash credits	6,781,083
... due the bank	471,847
	$9,316,702

... understood that a large portion of the discounted "cash credits," and matured debts were ... worthless, and there is every reason ... that such was the fact; for at a recent ... the Directors of the bank, it was proposed ... out 40 per cent of the capital, which ... might have been done at the next session ... Canadian Legislature, had not the failure ... institution taken place. Within the ... months several runs have taken place ... but the other banks in the ... came to its relief, staving off the fatal ... recent failure of a large Canadian merchant ... caused a decline of 15 per cent in ... of the institution in one day—the last ... being about 48. It is thought that the ... Royal Bank of Liverpool, which ... letters of credit on the Commercial Bank, ... the suspension of the latter, causing ... with which it had business relations ... for their balances in gold.

... heavy failures among the Liverpool ... are being followed up by other ... The failure of the Royal Bank of ... was telegraphed by last night's cable ... The liabilities are estimated at ... though it is thought that the concern ... to resume operations. It looks as if ... were about to go through another crisis ... the cotton market suffer any further ...

... Gold was ... at 143¼, and closed at 143⅞. The ... quotations were received by Boyd Bros.

... Bankers were buying at 143⅞@143 ... There was a good deal of Canada ... offering, but the bank failure already ... made the brokers cautious, and many ... purchase. Silver dull and nominal at ... the upper figure for large pieces. ... Funds were ¼@⅜ higher through ... The following shows the closing ... New York for the past four days:

... Government bonds were firmer and more active ... We quote:

... Dry Goods Market—Oct. 19.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1867.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1867.	1866.
Flour, brls	12,930	13,149
Wheat, bu	123,934	114,454
Corn, bu	93,831	134,121
Oats, bu	61,000	44,120
Rye, bu	14,740	14,130
Barley, bu	14,900	18,400
Grass Seeds, lbs	301,770	151,430
Tallow, lbs	...	6,640
Butter, lbs	12,841	15,193
Hides, lbs	71,000	99,000
Highwines, brls	...	...
Wool, lbs	11,600	3,980
Lumber, m feet	3,681	3,096
Shingles, m	2,160	2,157
Lath, m	1,590	540
Salt, bags	...	...

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1867.	1866.
Flour, brls	11,834	13,193
Wheat, bu	53,903	60,633
Corn, bu	58,974	49,887
Oats, bu	96,770	...
Barley, bu	...	...
Grass Seeds, lbs	42,330	21,330
Broom Corn, lbs	48,100	6,500
Cured Meat, lbs	...	102,710
Beef, brls	...	730
Pork, brls	472	111
Lard, lbs	...	2,837
Tallow, lbs	4,050	11,500
Butter, lbs	7,000	22,150
Hides, lbs	287,100	100,820
Highwines, brls	84	10
Wool, lbs	81,277	42,734
Lumber, m feet	2,111	3,163
Shingles, m	1,420	1,845
Lath, m	726	880
Salt, brls	1,077	340
Salt, bags	...	...

The Provision market was again at a stand still. Mess Pork was freely offered at $21.00 spot and for future, with sales of 500 brls at that figure yesterday evening and the balance this morning. Bulk Meats were entirely neglected. There is some skirmishing for English meats for forward delivery here and in New York, but within the past few days, none of the packers have shown any disposition to make contracts. No figures are named, though 10 cents for Cumberlands here is looked upon as being about the market. Lard was held at 13c for choice brands, with some inquiry at 12½c, at which 350 tcs changed hands.

Tallow was steady, with sales at 11¼c for City Packers', and 10¼@10½c for Country.

There was nothing doing in Whiskey, and, in the absence of any movement, we quote the market nominal at 30c for Bonded. "Straight" is nominal at about $2.05. Bonded Alcohol quotable at 55c.

The unfavorable advices from New York had a depressing influence on Flour, and the market ruled dull and 10@15c lower. We note sales, to the extent of 3,200 brls at $12.25@14.00 for White Winters; $10.00@11.25 for Red Winters; $8.50@10.50 for Spring Extras; $6.40@8.00 for Spring Supers; $7.75 for Rye, and $10.00 for Buckwheat.

Wheat was rather tame, particularly for No. 2 Spring, and the market declined 1@2c on all grades save No. 3. About 182,000 bu changed hands at $1.86@1.87½ for No. 1; $1.80@1.80½ for No. 2; $1.73½@1.74 for No. 3, and $1.61 for Rejected—closing at $1.86@1.86½ for No. 1 $1.81½ for No. 2 (dull), and $1.73½@1.74 for No. 3. A small lot of White Winter by sample sold at $3.35 delivered.

The Corn market was somewhat irregular and fluctuating, though closing about the same as on yesterday. The volume of business was light—embracing 100,000 bu at $1.03@1.04 for No. 1; $1.03½@1.04 for No. 2; ... $1.00 for Rejected; 60c for new in store, and $1.02 for Rejected afloat. A few car loads of Ear Corn sold at 95c on track. At the close the market was dull at $1.03 for No. 2 in store.

Oats opened tame and ½@¾c lower, but subsequently rallied and closed ¼@½c better than on yesterday. About 195,000 bu changed hands at 53@54½c in store, and 54@54½c afloat—closing firm at 54½c for the former.

The demand for Rye was moderate, and the market advanced 1½@2c, with sales at $1.27@1.27½ for No. 1, and $1.25@1.25½ for No. 2—closing at extreme figures.

There was rather more activity in Barley, and the market advanced 3@5c on Rejected, and ½@1c on No. 2, with sales at $1.10@1.11½ for the latter, and $1.00@1.06 for the former. Some few sample lots sold at $1.15@1.20. Barley Malt was quiet, with sales at $1.25.

Timothy Seed was in fair demand and firmer, with sales at $2.00@2.12½. Flax sold to a moderate extent at $2.20. Nothing doing in Clover —nominal at $7.30@7.75.

Lake Freights were dull and 1c lower, with engagements at 6c for Corn, 9c for Corn and 10c for Wheat to Buffalo.

The market for the leading oils was moderately active and steady at unchanged prices.

The Butter market was quiet and easier. The receipts were liberal and prices ruled a shade lower. Choice Dairy in small, neat packages found buyers at 34@36c, with sales chiefly at the inside figure. Common descriptions were neglected at 10@23c.

Eggs were plenty and slow at a range of 23@25c, with the bulk of sales at 23c.

The market for Hides was dull and drooping, and a further decline of ½c had to be submitted to. The supply at present is considerably in excess of the demand, and prices have a downward look.

The general street markets were fairly active, and prices remain very stationary.

The Dry Goods trade continues fairly active, and prices were without any marked change.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

OPENING.

Flour lower, at $9.30@13.25. Wheat stronger, dull, at $1.15@2.19 for No. 2, and $2.20@2.27 for No. 1. Corn better, quiet at $1.40@1.41. Oats active at 81½c. Pork better, salable at $21.62½. Lard ¼c lower. Whiskey quiet. Gold 143½.

LATER.

Flour steady; fair demand. Wheat firmer, quiet. Corn lower, heavy at $1.38@1.38½. Oats stronger. Pork firmer, quiet at $21.75. Lard drooping.

BUFFALO DOCK, Oct. 22.

Receipts—209,000 bu Wheat, 68,000 bu Corn, 190,000 bu Oats. Wheat dull, nominally unchanged. Corn active, $1.30@1.31. Oats active at 67c—now held at 68c. Freights strong at 13c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.

Corn, 43s 6d. Wheat, 14s 3d for Red, 15s for White. Oats, 3s 10d. Barley, 5s 6d.

DAILY GRAIN INSPECTION.

...

LATER.

At the "curbstone" board there was only a moderatively active movement in the leading Grain markets. No. 2 Spring Wheat was lower—closing steady at $1.80½@1.80¾. No. 2 Corn was also a trifle easier, and the market closed dull at $1.03¾. Oats were firm at about the closing prices on 'Change. Other Grains were entirely neglected.

Beef Cattle were quiet and steady at about the closing prices of last week. The demand was chiefly on packing account, and over 1,200 head were taken for the barrel. The total sales reached 3,100 head, at and within the range of $1.50@7.00—the outside for choice smooth fat shipping Bullocks. The market closes steady.

The Hog market was active, and all offerings were taken up sharp at an advance of 10@15c on Saturday's ruling prices. The offerings were pretty evenly divided between shippers and packers at a range of $5.00@6.65 for common to prime fat even lots. The market closes steady, with the pens empty.

Boston Dry Goods Market—Oct. 19.

The general features of the dry goods market remain about the same as last reported. ...

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1867.

The week opens upon an active Dry Goods market, and our jobbers wear smiling faces at the marked improvement which has taken place within the past two weeks. The fine spring weather of last week called out a multitude of country buyers, who swarmed through the wholesale houses from cellar to garret. The demand is confined principally to seasonable goods of the latest styles and combination of colors, and many of these are beautiful. Sprague, Richmond, Garner, and the Merrimac Company show some very elegant styles of Prints, superior to those exhibited last fall. Denims, Dress Goods and Shawls sell freely. In Domestic Cottons there is a good steady trade. There was less activity in the demand for Woollens, although the trade is more satisfactory than it has been for some time past. ...

We quote closing prices as follows:

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, ft	3,681,000	2,111,000
Shingles, No.	2,160,000	1,420,000
Lath, pcs	1,590,000	726,000

Since the date of our last weekly review there has been an unusually large demand for Lumber, and the market ruled very firm at $11.50@16.50 for common and fair grades, and $18.50@25.50 for good mill and mixed qualities. ...

The Saginaw Enterprise of a late date, in speaking of the business of the Huron Log Booming Company, says that the number of logs rafted out of the Cass River during the season of 1867, just closed, was 232,460, which is equal to 72,648,800 feet. ...

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1867.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

...

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of summer (30) storage, unless otherwise expressed.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The following is the joint tariff of the Eastern roads:

...

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... Oct. 22.

Stmr Sea Bird, Manitowoc, 8 brls fish and sundries.
Prop J. G. Truesdell, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, ... m staves, ... m lath.
...

Miscellaneous.

PORT OF BUFFALO.—The propellers Mohawk and Eclipse, and bark Badger State, arrived at Buffalo on the 19th inst. The following cleared the same day: Propeller Phil. Sheridan, and schooner D. O. Dickinson.

LAKE FREIGHTS—The Buffalo Express of the 21st says:

"Messrs. Watson & Smith report the following charters: Schr Mazeppa, lumber, Bay City to Buffalo, at $4.25 free on board; brig General Worth, stone, Buffalo to Cleveland, at $1.50 per cord ... to Chicago, 65 tons powder at $3.00—balance water pipe at $1.50. Rates, which are almost nominal, are as follows: Coal—Buffalo to Chicago, ... Buffalo to Toledo, 75c. Lumber—Sandusky to Buffalo, $2.00 per m. Stone—Buffalo to Cleveland, $2.00 per cord."

The Milwaukee Sentinel of to-day observes:

"There was little activity in freights yesterday. The following charters were made: To Oswego—Schooner Jno. F. Warner, wheat at 17½c. To Toledo—Schooner Presto, wheat at 11c. To Kingston—Schooner Star of the North, wheat at 17c. ... Lumber freights are advancing slowly. The rate from Manistee to this city is now $1.75, and from the same port to Chicago $2.25. Rates from other lumber ports have advanced in proportion."

Washing Machine.



DOTY'S

Washing Machine

HAS PROVED ITSELF A

REAL SUCCESS.

It surpasses all others in the following points:

1st, It Wears the Clothes Less.
2d, It is Easier to Operate.
3d, It Washes Faster and More Thoroughly.

Thousands are sold monthly, in all parts of the country, and give universal satisfaction.

EVERY MACHINE IS MADE OF

KILN DRIED LUMBER

AND IS

WARRANTED!

A Stock to ship from is kept at the principal Western Cities, at New York Prices.

Address Wholesale Orders for this Washer, and the

Universal Clothes Wringer, (THE BEST,) to

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, 32 Cortlandt-st., New York, (Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

Government Sales.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15, 1867.

Will be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 910 North Main-st., St. Louis, on the 29TH DAY OF OCTOBER INST., commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage, viz: 37,500 WOOLLEN BLANKETS.

These Blankets are all new, and in the best condition, and offer great inducements to dealers.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot at any time previous to the sale.

TERMS—Cash in Government Funds; ten per cent down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

General Notices.

J. A. DURKEE, 13 WHITEHALL-ST, P. O. Box 3241, New York, Commission Dealer in Broom Corn.

Cash advances made, and information furnished when requested.

Consignments Solicited.

A. KIMBEL & CABUS,
Cabinet Makers and Decorators,
928 and 930 Broadway, N. Y.,

Two squares below Fifth-av. Hotel, manufacturers of the most elaborate and Plain Drawing-room, Library, Bed and Dining-room suites; Wooden Mantels, Looking-Glasses, and Decorations in general. By sending plan of room, designs and estimates, will be furnished.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE is hereby given that the ... heretofore existing under the firm name and style of

WAIXEL & REINEMAN,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Oct. 21st, 1867. ISAAC WAIXEL, MORRIS REINEMAN.

The undersigned will continue the business of the old firm, at 146 Lake-st. ISAAC WAIXEL.

Medical.

TILL THE HOUR

OF

SICKNESS COMES,

FEW CARE TO

Read Anything

ON THE

SUBJECT OF DISEASE.

In the year 1846, the writer of this article embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, but for the last 15 years most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various Solid and Fluid Extracts. The most prominent, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Family and the Public, are the Extract Buchu and the Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of the Fluid Extract Buchu or Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decoction, as usually made, and hundreds of druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name, and one tablespoonful, added to a pint of water, is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used in former years to purify, enrich the blood and beautify the complexion. In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations. These persons advertise. This I am compelled to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and those made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence—to wit: that the medicine business is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such accumulated errors is, that when brought to the test, lacking merit, they have been short-lived. How few, of the many thousands embarking, are compelled to abandon the business in a few years, entirely bankrupt! Look back fifty years, and how few have been successful! Ask the reason of their success, and you will find my statement, in regard to merit, correct.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, should stand simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more. The medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also well aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience, and considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 20,000 recommendatory letters and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall, however, append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated.

I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity,

Their Humble Servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1866.

Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the city of New York, with a view of enlarging his business. We have been acquainted with him for upwards of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealing. Commencing in a small way, his articles must possess merit to insure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him can confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted, and really in our long business experience as an advertising medium we have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 30th, 1866.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 250 feet deep, and five stories in height, it is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts., Philadelphia.

[Remarks from Chemical Analysis.]

After a careful analysis of Helmbold's Preparations, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.

NEVERES & YATES.

Philadelphia, June 11th, 1866.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence can be reposed in its curative powers in above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or forebodings of Evil; in fact, universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. If no remedy is used in such cases, Consumption or Insanity ensues. Visit our hospitals, asylums or prisons, and be convinced. The reader must also be aware, however slight may be the attack it is sure to affect his bodily health, happiness, and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract Buchu will give you brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well, and is more strengthening than any of the Preparations of Bark or Iron.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudence, allaying pain and inflammation, and for which those unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and Eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the humors which make disease, enriching the blood, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

How to use these remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure: In all diseases except those arising from habits of dissipation or imprudence, use the Extract Buchu. In these use the Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. In Humors on the face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, applying to Pimples and External Humors or Eruptions, Improved Rose Wash. Wholesome food recommended in all the above diseases, instead of restricted, avoiding all fatty and high seasoned food, and assiduous and stimulating drinks. In recent cases, a cure is effected in an astonishingly short period; but in cases of long standing, it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I am enabled to guarantee a perfect cure.

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel, or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 ...

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

Special Notices.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark, thus:

Trade-Mark for Electro-Plate. | GORHAM MF'G CO. | Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Alloys of Nickel Silver, and WE GUARANTEE THEM IN EVERY RESPECT SUPERIOR TO THE BEST SHEFFIELD PLATE.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Dr. Felix Gouraud's

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP

IT IS WELL KNOWN,

Cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Chaps, Chafes, Tender Flesh, &c.,

Beside being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, 453 Broadway, New York. The ... and efficacy of the above preparations have been endorsed by tens of thousands, who have used them the past twenty-five years. Can be had in Chicago, of DYCHE & STORY, 93 Randolph-st.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY TUBERCULOUS, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, the proprietor of these medicines, lives in Philadelphia, where he has a large practice. He has also a suite of rooms in Boston and New York, where he is professionally once a week. Dr. Schenck's medicines are intended to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the blood is made out of food. Consumption cannot be cured unless a good appetite is created, a good digestion. Good food makes good blood. ... Dr. Schenck was once in the last stage of consumption, and cured himself by these three medicines. He is now a large hearty man.

He gives advice free of charge, but for an examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

TURNER'S TIC DOLOUREUX OR
UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous Derangements of many years standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently cured by it in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps. Sold everywhere.

Turner & Co., Sole Proprietors, 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

SMITH & DWYER, Agents, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

Pulse Irregular,

Pain in the right side, sense of weariness and exhaustion, no appetite, out of spirits, brain muddled, troubled sleep. What does all this mean? It means Biliousness. Arrest the mischief by an immediate resort to HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. In three days they will make you, as the saying is, "a new man."

Medical Cards.

A Wonderful Lady.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WIZARD, who has created such a sensation all over the world by her wonderful powers, has just arrived in this city, and can be found at her residence, No. 330 State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. Her rooms are crowded daily by both sexes, to hear this wonderful lady revealing the hidden mysteries of the past, present and future events of life, and pronounce her to be the greatest Astrologist that ever visited this country. All Female Diseases treated by a new method, known only to Madame. Come one, come all.

Dr. James,

So justly celebrated, North and South, for his success in the treatment of Diseases of a Private Nature, such as Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal emissions, SYPHILIS in its various stages, and all diseases of a CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL character, can be consulted at his office and parlors,

93 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Corner of Dearborn, up stairs, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays 9 to 12, or by letter. P. O. Drawer 5863, Chicago, Ill.

Female Difficulties and Irregularities treated with safety and success. Consultations private and confidential. Send two red stamps for new treatise on Spermatorrhoea; same for one on Syphilis. Sent in sealed envelope to any address, on receipt of postage.

Private Consultations.

Dr. L. SANGER, 89 Randolph-st. Treatment from 8 to 5. Special treatment in all diseases and difficulties of a private nature in male or female. Price low ... and circular of importance to the married sent to any address for 50 cents. Female remedies are certain in all cases. Correspondence and advice strictly private. Enclose stamp and address P. O. Box 333.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He guides you to wealth and happiness. Consultation fee, Two Dollars. Send four 3-cent stamps for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE." His circular about winning the affections of the opposite sex and a happy marriage, will be sent gratis, or call at 213 East Madison-st., up stairs.

New Marriage Guide.

An Essay for Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Bigelow,

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city for chronic, nervous and special diseases. Call at his office, 170 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. Rooms separate. Consultation free. P. O. Box 154. His book on Health, published monthly, sent free to any address.

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates, available for six months.

Atalanta, Capt. Pinkham, from New York Nov. 2d.
Bellona, Capt. Dixon, from New York Nov. 16th.
Wm. Penn, Capt. Billinge, from New York Nov. 30th.
Cella, Capt. Gleadell, from New York Dec. 14th.

The elegant British iron steamship Atalanta will leave Pier No. 3 North River, New York, for London, on Saturday, Nov. 2d, at 12 m.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, 26 Broadway, New York, or to JAMES WARRACK, 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

For freight apply at 54 South-st., New York, HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP LINE,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

FROM NEW YORK JULY 14TH,

And every second Saturday thereafter.

FARES IN GOLD TO BREMEN, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON.

From New York.	From Bremen, &c.	Return Tickets.
First Cabin ... $110	$110	$210
Second Cabin ... 65	75	120
Steerage ... 35	40	65

To Paris or London, $5; to Hamburg, $5 extra.

For freight, ... and passage, apply in New York to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway, and in Chicago to J. WARRACK, 51 Dearborn-st., where cabin plans can be seen and berths secured.

J. WARRACK, Agent, 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's ... between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, Nov. 2
EUROPE, Lemarie .... Saturday, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT, Bocande .... Saturday, Nov. 30
PEREIRE, Duchesne .... Saturday, Dec. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE

(including wine,) payable in gold or equivalent in currency—

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin .... $140 | Second Cabin $85

TO PARIS,

(including railway tickets, furnished on board,)

First Cabin .... $145 | Second Cabin $88

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the Channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

Chicago Agency, French Consulate, 175 Lake-st.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

Via Panama Railroad.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Oct. 1, Arizona, Capt. Maury, connecting with Constitution, Capt. Parker.

Oct. 11, Henry Chauncey, Capt. Gray, connecting with Sacramento, Capt. Caverly.

Oct. 21, Rising Star, Capt. H. P. Conner, connecting with Montana, Capt. Farnsworth.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the first and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports. First and 11th for Central American ports, and those of first touch at Manzanillo.

For Japan and China, steamer of November 1 connects with steamer Great Republic, from San Francisco, December 4; at Yokohama with steamer New York for Hong Kong, and Costa Rica for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

100 pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage, tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

Or at the General Western Agency, 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago. JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

Medical.

THE BEST PILLS IN THE WORLD.

Dr. Radway's

PILLS.

Coated with Sweet Gum,

Purge, Regulate, Purify, Cleanse and Strengthen. Warranted to effect a Positive Cure. Purely Vegetable, Containing no Mercury, Minerals, or Deleterious Drugs.

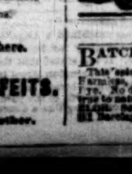
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders.

☞ Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous; the only Perfect Dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. ... Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York.

Medical.

THE WORLD IS SAID TO BE GOVERNED TOO MUCH. That it is physicked too much is apparent to every thoughtful observer. Scarcely a month passes in which some new theory for the cure of all the disorders incident to humanity is not broached. Each has its little day, its proselytes—many or few, as the case may be—and then drops into oblivion. To use the words of Byron—

"Every month and year brings forth a new one,
Till, after cloying the gazettes with cant,
The age discovers it is not the true one."

Strange to say, all the so-called "infallible systems of treatment" which a good-natured public is invited to patronize, propose to do battle with disease after it has fastened upon its victims, not to anticipate and baffle its attacks. Now, the grandest and most important mission of medical science is, not to CURE sickness, but to prevent it. Remedial agents would, of course, never be needed, if, by means of antidotes taken in advance, all disorders could be averted. This, perhaps, is not possible; but it is claimed as a fact established by seventeen years of successful experience, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters come nearer to the STANDARD OF PERFECTION, as a protective medicine, than any other preparation in use, while as a remedy for a large class of complaints, and a vitalizing, strength-renewing agent in cases of physical debility, whether constitutional or produced by adventitious causes, its great value is admitted by all liberal-minded medical practitioners, and avouched by the most voluminous array of testimony that has ever been accumulated in favor of any tonic and alterative.

Fifty years ago, the faculty, as a rule, took sides with disease against nature. Of course such was not their design; but such was unquestionably their practice. Their intentions were good, but their pathology and method of treatment were atrociously wrong. Blistering, bleeding, salivation, violent purgation, and stupefaction with narcotics, were then the main resources of the profession. The lancet was used freely in intermittent fevers (!); and if the brain was excited, off came the patient's hair, and was supplanted by a cantharides plaster. Calomel and aloes were administered in "heroic doses" in bowel complaints, and the system was saturated with mercury as a specific for liver diseases and scrofulous distempers. This sort of treatment was a source of profit to apothecaries and undertakers, but deadly to the subjects of it. It brought mourning into countless households, and filled innumerable graves.

The era of violent and indiscriminate depletion has passed away, never, it is hoped, to return, and the immense importance of invigoration is generally recognized. But until the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters neither the public nor the physicians knew where to look for a PURE AND HARMLESS INVIGORANT. For many years the ordinary alcoholic stimulants had been becoming more and more impure, until careful and conscientious practitioners were afraid to prescribe them, and it was a blessed day for the weak and feeble when this innocuous and powerful Vegetable Tonic was ushered into existence to supply their place. Its advent was the great sanitary event of the nineteenth century. The spirituous liquors of seventeen years ago were much adulterated, but they were infinitely less dangerous than the acrid and consuming poisons now vended under the same names in grocery stores and at tavern bars. On the other hand, the stimulant employed in the manufacture of the Bitters is far preferable to the finest ever distilled from the grape or the cane. It is, so to speak, the life-blood of ... this admirable stimulant is merely the vehicle by which the medicinal elements of the Bitters are diffused through the system, and the agent by which their active power is increased. The vegetable ingredients intermixed with the alcoholic base comprise thirteen of the most potent vegetable tonics, correctives and alteratives at present known in medical botany; and it is to their operation, quickened as it is by the pure exhilarant with which they are combined, that the preparation owes its wonderful efficacy as a means of regulating, reinforcing and protecting from deleterious influences the human physique.

Although the medical profession are alive to the value of Hostetter's Bitters as a restorative, and it has been introduced extensively in their private practice and into many public hospitals and infirmaries, they do not seem to form a proper estimate of its importance as a means of combatting the predisposing causes of disease. Far more efficacious than any sanitary cordon that could be established round an infected district would be the use of this antidote by such of the inhabitants as had not yet been affected by the epidemic virus. ITS EFFECT IS TO ENDOW THE SYSTEM WITH RESISTANT POWER. Its properties are in direct antagonism to the evil tendencies of an empoisoned atmosphere, and to all the depressing and morbid influences which predispose the body to the reception of disease. For these reasons it is specially and earnestly recommended to all whose circumstances and surroundings are unfavorable to the preservation of health; to the inhabitants of swampy localities, new clearings and rich alluvial soils; to travellers who may have to encounter many varieties of temperature and drink many kinds of water on their journeys; to residents and sojourners in tropical climes; to persons whose occupations are pursued in crowded rooms where the ventilation is imperfect; to those who are debarred from due exercise in the open air; to individuals engaged in severe mental labor; to ladies debilitated and depressed by causes peculiar to their sex and to that large class of the community whose mental energies are overtaxed by the cares and perplexities of business.

Medical.

SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC.

This great remedy has increased in demand so rapidly that it is impossible for Dr. Schenck to fill the orders. It is almost like bank stock. Every druggist thinks his order should be filled first. The same way with SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. Go where you will, city or country, East or West, you will find a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills on the mantel-piece. These medicines are suited to every one, and should be in every family. One dissolves the food in the stomach, the other assists nature in carrying off the morbid matter. The SEA-WEED TONIC brings up the tone of the stomach, and gives at once an appetite. A little taken before breakfast will create an appetite. After eating a hearty dinner, a wineglassful of it will digest the food and prevent any unpleasant feeling of fulness.

It is perfectly harmless, and very agreeable to the taste. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills have done more to promote the health of the army than any other medicines before the public. In Louisville, Ky., alone, there is thousands of dollars' worth shipped there weekly. By reading the following, the public may be able to judge of the effects of these medicines.

The SEAWEED TONIC is a compound extract, carefully distilled from a seaweed found growing on the sea shore, possessing all the properties of iodide of iron, iodide of potassium, iodine, and nearly every component ingredient of the gastric juice. It dissolves the food into chyme. It contains no ... whiskey or alcohol, but is stimulating properties are as good as the best French brandy.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF MRS. ELIZABETH WILSON.

This lady resides at No. 103 Ellsworth-st., Philadelphia. On the 6th of January last she came for advice to Dr. Schenck—complained of pains in every part of her body; her stomach was much swollen; her bowels costive; the pain in her right side was excruciating; she was stupefied and unable to go up-stairs. According to Dr. Schenck's advice, she commenced with the SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. Her bowels were so obstinately costive that it required eight or ten pills every night to produce a passage ... she began to pass pieces of a tape-worm ... she is now well ...

ANOTHER SINGULAR CASE.

A lady came to Dr. SCHENCK, at the Marlborough Hotel, Boston. She was supposed by her physician to have ... Dr. SCHENCK gave her four MANDRAKE PILLS every night, and the SEAWEED TONIC according to the directions ... At the end of a week, Dr. SCHENCK gave her a double dose every night of the MANDRAKE PILLS, and soon after she passed a large quantity of mucus and slime, in which was embedded a large lizard. ...

AND STILL ANOTHER.

A gentleman of Camden, N. J., certifies that he had all the most distressing symptoms of liver complaint and dyspepsia. He applied to Dr. SCHENCK, and, after taking the SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS for several weeks, he passed a caravan of worms ... This gentleman's name may be seen at Dr. SCHENCK'S Office, and all who may wish to have a confirmation of the facts from his own lips will be directed to his place of residence.

Such cases continually present themselves to Dr. SCHENCK. Only last Tuesday a lady came to Dr. SCHENCK, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New York, and said she was awakened, a few nights before, by something choking her, and to her utter surprise found a worm crawling out of her throat, about four inches long. ...

Please read the following certificates:

Dr. SCHENCK—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to many you have received from individuals ... of the effects of your SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS ...

CHARLES JOHNSON, SR.,
Formerly Printers' Ink Manufacturer.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 16, 1862.

Dr. SCHENCK—Dear Sir: I mean to call on you ... for the great good I have derived from the use of your SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS ...

JAMES T. JONES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1862.

Dr. SCHENCK—Dear Sir: This is to certify that your MANDRAKE PILLS and SEA-WEED TONIC ...

CHARLES NEILL,
No. 190 Seventh-av., corner of Twenty-third-st.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., October 2, 1862.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK—Dear Sir: I feel it due to you for some time going to give you a certificate or statement of the real benefit I have derived from your SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. ... I will take the ... with pleasure ...

JANE BARBER.

CURED OF A BROKEN BLOOD-VESSEL, BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.—I, E. T. FRANKLIN, residing at No. 451 Vine-st., do hereby certify ... that I had a constant hacking cough, with pain in my shoulders and under my shoulder blades, my complexion sallow ... I now have no cough ... I am entirely cured ...

E. T. FRANKLIN.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with Mr. E. T. Franklin, ...

Rev. ... Wm. ... No. 125 ... street.
... Mr. ... Fraser, 164 Chestnut-st.
William H. Asay, southwest corner Fifth and Poplar-sts.
John Goldsmith, No. 521 Market-st.
Joseph F. ... Attorney-at-law, 631 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also by Druggists generally.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For County Treasurer—General Thomas O. Osborne.
Judge of the Superior Court—Wm. A. Porter.
Clerk of the Superior Court—Colonel A. Jacobson.
Police Commissioner—T. B. Brown.
County Surveyor—Alex. Wolcott.

TOWN OFFICERS.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—John Summerfield.
Assistant Supervisor—Simeon W. King.
Collector—August Newhouse.
Assessor—Isaac Power.
Clerk—John Boerman.

WEST CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—Reuben Taylor.
Assistant Supervisor—James H. Hayden.
Collector—Jacob Gross.
Assessor—T. Shepard.
Clerk—John Moore.

NORTH CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—Henry A. Kaufman.
Assistant Supervisor—Samuel Shackford.
Collector—Peter Hand.
Assessor—Adolf Miller.
Clerk—Henry Johns.

WARD SUPERVISORS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	William G. Ogle.	9	Geo. W. Newcomb.
2	C. B. Farwell.	10	T. D. Fitch.
3	N. S. Bouton.	11	Joseph P. Ross.
4	S. C. Pitcher.	12	Christian Schultz.
5	Michael Schmitz.	13	Charles West.
6	William Riehl.	14	E. Albert.
7	Charles Ladding.	15	Leopold J. Kadish.
8	George Hogh.	16	J. J. Healey.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Republican Committees.

A meeting of Republican candidates was held yesterday morning, at Republican Headquarters, No. 70 LaSalle street, at which Campaign and Ward Committees were appointed for the ensuing year.

The ball is in motion. Let the gentlemen here named set to work and prepare for a rousing victory on election day. The time is short, and action should be vigorous.

The following are the committees:

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

A. C. Hesing, C. B. Farwell, S. A. Irvin, J. M. Allen, R. S. Salomon, Gustav Fisher, Dr. J. McAlister, E. S. Taylor.

WARD COMMITTEES.

First Ward—J. C. Knickerbocker, Peter Ragitz, Geo. W. Gage, Dr. Phillips, W. H. Whittle, Aug. H. Boyden, Chas. D. Peacock.

Second Ward—A. Dixon, John Schroder, W. T. Hancock, Phillip Becker, Frank Warner, Christ. Schell.

Third Ward—C. G. Wicker, Frank Clappert, C. H. Ham, Albert Reiners, Geo. Cooper, Fred. Schneider, Joseph Decker.

Fourth Ward—A. C. Calkins, George Darling, Otto Schultz, J. N. Barker, Otto Bluhm, Major Thayer.

Fifth Ward—M. Franzen, C. Kann, J. M. Manby, Henry Hansen, O. Eigeman, M. Divine.

Sixth Ward—Fred Hertig, B. G. Gill, A. Uchar, William Graham, A. Enzenbacher, Henry Niemeyer.

Seventh Ward—A. Bruening, Christian Klaus, J. J. Gillespie, John Moore, Max Schuler, P. C. Feeney.

Eighth Ward—Richard Clark, Louis Eborsold, Jacob Link, Captain McGraw, Lewis Dodge, Fred Sodge.

Ninth Ward—T. C. Brown, C. Loeding, Thomas McNamara, William H. Hedford, George Arnold, J. H. Carpenter.

Tenth Ward—C. C. P. Holden, A. G. Low, Henry Mayer, P. Amick, U. Lochblibler, J. T. Wilde.

Eleventh Ward—Henry Sweet, Henry Ackhoff, Clark Lipe, Otto Diehling, Anton Scow, W. W. Boyle.

Twelfth Ward—W. O. Potter, Louis Schultz, William Gestfield, John Buehler, Jens Olsen, J. Baumgartener.

Thirteenth Ward—Peter Mahr, Conrad Folz, S. D. Childs, Jr., John Seidel, John Armbruster, John Kerber.

Fourteenth Ward—John Hettinger, Frank Gerbing, E. Jaeger, Valentine Rub, P. Steinmueller, Henry Schottler.

Fifteenth Ward—Fred. Gund, George Knerr, Iver Lawson, Thomas Cannon, Joseph Huhn, Clark Geib.

Sixteenth Ward—F. A. Eastman, Henry Lamparter, Julius Kuhrt, Robert Clark, F. Holnsc, Charles King.

The Campaign Committee will meet each morning at ten o'clock at headquarters. The various Ward Committees are requested to co-operate with the Campaign Committee as often as convenient.

A. C. Hesing, Chairman.
E. S. Taylor, Secretary.

THE CITY.

G. A. R.—Post 28 will meet this Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, on the southeast corner of Clinton and Randolph streets. Comrades are requested to attend.

Religious.—Charles M. Morton will address children's and grown people's meeting this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Illinois Street Church, located on Illinois street, between Wells and LaSalle.

C. & T. Bridge.—The draw-bridge constructed by the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, for the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company, across the Cuyahoga River, has not been used, as yet, on account of a serious break having occurred in some of the parts connected with it. How long a time it may require to repair it, we are not informed.

Candidates for the Reform School.—John Hart and John Lee, two boys, aged eleven years each, were yesterday brought before Justice Milliken, they having been identified as being associated with the boys Flanigan in stealing the horse and buggy of Mr. Chase, Warden of the City Hospital, some days since. They were sent before the Superior Court.

Personal.—William Wheeler, Esq., one of our oldest and most valued citizens, has just returned from Europe. He was the subject of a congratulatory gathering of a very pleasant character last evening, at the Indiana Avenue M. E. Church. Mr. Wheeler is a member of that church society, and his brother members very acceptably testified their joy at his safe return among us.

Republicans, Attention.—The Republican candidates and others are desired to read the list of gentlemen appointed at the meeting, yesterday, on the different committees, and then to organize and to work. It is time, and there is not a moment to lose. By earnest, united, prompt action, an overwhelming victory may be obtained for the cause of law, order, union and liberty; without such action the consequence may be defeat, at least partial.

Notice—Soldiers' Relief.—All persons desirous of relief from the Disbursing Committee of the Soldiers' Fair are requested to leave their names and the number of their families at the Mayor's Office—General Hancock Davis, Secretary—on or before Thursday, the 24th inst. The charity is especially limited to widows and orphans of soldiers and disabled soldiers with families.

Elastic Sponge Company.—We are glad to notice the advent among us of the Western Elastic Sponge Company, whose advertisement will be found in another column. The enterprise will prove to be one of the heaviest in Chicago. The company promises to give us a better bed than any heretofore known, and at much less cost. The people of Chicago appreciate this, and now that full and constant supplies can be ensured, are extending a large and rapidly increasing patronage.

To the Trade.—We are requested to state that various salesmen travelling through the West are falsely representing themselves as being agents for the firm of A. W. Rollins & Co., No. 43 Randolph street, or sole agents for their goods. The firm has no travelling agents, and they desire it to be understood that hereafter no communication or order for goods will receive attention or reply. They sell to jobbers only. They are agents for the Star Mill Batting and Jean Warp, which they offer to manufacturers very low.

Are We a Reading People?—Of the first sixteen thousand copies of Prof. Stowe's new work, "Origin and History of the Books of the Bible," we are informed that J. A. Stoddard & Co., of this city, sold four thousand, or one quarter of the whole number. As that is a work of real substantial value, this fact shows that the people of the "Great West" are not only a reading people, but that they know how to discriminate in favor of the best books. The above book is claimed to be paying agents better than any other.

The Winnetka Excursion—Sale of Suburban Property.—Parties desirous of investing in desirable real estate for suburban residences should not miss the sale which will take place at Winnetka to-morrow. Free tickets for the trip can be obtained at the office of Diller, Stedman & Chandler, No. 125 Dearborn street. This is a most desirable opportunity for the acquirement of valuable property, and should not be lost by those who desire to invest. It is expected that a large party will join the excursion for the purpose of attending the sale.

Democratic County Convention.—The wire pullers of the Democratic party have issued their annual call to the voters for their ticket to nominate delegates on Friday, to a County Convention to be held on Saturday next in the Recorder's Court Room, to nominate county and town officers. The call was published yesterday in the Times. We should think that the primary meeting would be unnecessary, as they ask for 831 delegates—a number scarcely less than that which may be expected to support the nominees on election day. Why not call a mass meeting to nominate at once?

Staab's Souvenir de Chicago.—Mr. Louis Staab, the accomplished pianist and teacher of our city, recently returned from Europe, has just given to the world a trans-Atlantic composition, named as above, (Notte Souvenir, Chicago). It is a brilliant waltz and a genuine study for the advanced pupil. [illegible] concert fantasia on Faust, dedicated to his friend, O. F. Olinger. Mr. Staab is one of our most successful composers of themes for the piano. His "Lorina" is an exquisite grouping of sounds, [illegible] speaks it forth volumes of beauty. We never heard a better piece than his Lorina—as the author plays it.

Interfering with an Officer.—Louis Bowman and Henry Baxter, while walking along North Clark street on Monday night, met Peter Scheffer, with whom they stopped to have a few words. [illegible] fined $50 by Justice Milliken, yesterday morning, while Bowman escaped with a fine of $5.

Sporting.—This afternoon there will be an interesting race at Dexter Park. The horses Bay Jim, Sheboygan Bill, and Bay Billy, have been matched for a purse of $250, to trot a race of mile heats, three in five, in harness.

The approaching match between Dufy and Dorney is exciting much interest in sporting circles, and within the past day or two the friends of Dufy have shown an anxiety to increase the stake to $1,000. It is not, therefore, improbable that the original stake may be doubled, inasmuch as the friends of Dorney have expressed the utmost confidence in him.

On Saturday evening young Dorney will give a sparring exhibition, assisted by numerous stars of the fistic profession. The place has not yet been chosen.

The American Organ.—The Boston Christian Era says:

"Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, of this city, the well-known manufacturers of the American Organ, have recently added to their styles very graceful and attractive organs for churches, with handsome upright cases, having gilded [illegible]"

TRADES-UNIONS.

Address to the Workingmen of Chicago by Mr. A. McDonald, of England.

What has been Achieved by the Working Classes of Great Britain.

The Principles of Trades-Unions.

An address was delivered last evening in the hall of the German Workingmen's Union, Nos. 23 and 25 West Madison street, by Mr. Alexander McDonald, President of the Miners' National Association of Great Britain. The attendance numbered about one hundred persons.

Mr. Jones, President of the Trades Assembly, introduced Mr. McDonald, who was received with much applause. He observed that in addressing them he would state first that he was more hurried than he had intended to have been, inasmuch as he was to leave town that evening. In coming to this country he had several objects in view. First, he wished to observe the condition of the workmen of this country, as compared with that of those in the old country. He had come with a view of learning what he could of the laws that affected labor in this country. He had been gratified to find here many things that did not exist in England. He had now travelled several thousands of miles, and had not once been asked for alms. This argued that there must be greater thrift or greater wealth among the laboring classes of this country. In Great Britain a man could not travel thirty miles anywhere without meeting a beggar. There was much less poverty in this country than in England.

As regards laws there was greater freedom here in some respects, in others there was not so much. Here the workingman's position was very different. They held the power, and could wield it if they were only united.

Every one here has read those flaming reports which stated that the trades-unions were all working for the destruction of the country, and that they had caused the Sheffield outrages. This charge was most unjust and malicious. The trades-unions of England numbered in the aggregate 3,000,000 persons; they existed in every trade, occupation and sphere. There were trades-unions among the merchants, among lawyers, in every occupation. Was it fair to charge all these men with the crimes of "Broadheads?" Was it just to charge London, Glasgow and the other towns, where no outrages had occurred, with those of Sheffield? In point of character the members of the trades-union would stand comparison with the clergy and senators of Great Britain.

The inquiry that had just closed in Sheffield had been demanded by trades-unionists. Why? It had come to a point where they were looked on as "Broadheads." To save themselves they had called for the investigations that had been made. The inquiry had proved too much for the capitalists, for it had proved the innocence of the trades-unions. He hoped that they might obtain inquiries into the wrongs perpetrated by all trades-unions—by those which were not of the workingmen.

Why were the trades-unions formed? They had become a necessity. It had been found in Great Britain that workingmen were sinking deeper and deeper in the social scale as each year came to a close. The coals became fewer, the fare more scanty, poverty became more frequent in every quarter. They had found out all this, and knew it was necessary for them to combine. The capitalists had forced trades-unions upon the workingmen.

He remembered of reading of the time when the bakers lived on their masters' promises, and lived not for themselves but for their employers. The baker had for himself only from Saturday night until Monday morning. He had to leave his family for a whole week—not a moment was his own. That state of things drove the bakers to the formation of their trades-unions. The treatment of the bakers by their employers was of a nature calculated to drive all to a state of frenzy. [Applause.] These men had united peacefully and legally. They had reduced the hours of labor from an indefinite period to twelve hours. They had succeeded in getting laws which restrained employers from keeping them longer.

The baker boys had been subjected to a treatment even worse. They were now protected by enactment, the same as the journeymen. The men were paid like other men, could look God's sons in the face, and were so far free. [Loud applause.] The employers of those bakers had called the men who had led them on demagogues. They had been reviled by the press and preached to by the clergy, who had said to them, "You have food and raiment; learn to be content."

The miners seventy years since had been bought. The negro could land, free, on the shores upon which the miner was dragged to the market place and beaten, and the old statute book had it "for the good of souls and glory of God." He was in the mine before he was eight years old. Girls had entered the mine at the same age. Women were in the mine. That system would have prevailed to the present day, upheld by the clergy and senators of Britain, had they not united to get the females expelled, and have the age of children fixed at ten years before they could enter a mine. They had struggled on until they had obtained a better state of affairs.

They were called demagogues, and dissatisfied, for having worked to this end. It would ever be so. Capitalists would ever resist the efforts of workingmen to better their condition as an infringement upon their rights. Their struggles had been many, in every class. Every workingman in England had a woe to tell that, but for the trades-unions, would still exist.

In regard to the conduct of trades-unions, there should be but one opinion; they should be carried on legally and constitutionally. All violence was to be deprecated. The trades' unions were a great power, and prevented them from being made a prey to capitalists.

Then they acted on the principle that every workingman should be urged to join the unions, but not coerced. In the end the interest of every man would be made plain. They were not to proceed forcibly. Should one man give way and sell his labor cheaply, let him do so. The majority would overcome him. His price would be as little as he pleased, in the end triumph must come.

He might proceed to mention a hundred different trades where the strength of union had improved the condition of the workingmen. Want of time prevented; he would only say that, on an average, the wages of working classes had been increased more than one-half.

The speaker then mentioned, as an instance of what had been done, the Miners' National Association. It numbered some 60,000 men. It was under one general government, but acted differently in the various sections. In one of the largest districts the men received notice, in the year 1866, of a reduction of wages. They were then working between twelve and thirteen hours a day, and received three shillings, furnishing tools, oil, etc. The employers asked the men to submit to a further reduction of 15 per cent. Not one man in twenty knew it should be so. But they did know that every child was shoeless, that comfort was a stranger, and that their condition could not be worse. At six o'clock in the morning they met, and decided that they would work only eight hours a day; that they would resist the fifteen per cent reduction, and that they would have full weight for every ton. The employers locked out 5,000 men. The men determined to stand. Then the colliers took away their property—blocks in the mines, and kept out the men for a year and two weeks. Then they sent off the blacks, and took back the men on their own terms. [Cheers.] From that time they had gone on until now they could make from three to eight shillings each, per day. They went down in the mines at six in the morning, and came out at two.

They had a fund for aiding the sick. He would urge them to have a similar fund for their unions here. There were funds for burying deceased members, and for aiding and educating their children. They proposed soon to form a fund that should support a man without work after he shall have reached the age of fifty years, and to keep him out of the workhouse.

In the district to which he had referred, a terrible calamity occurred, by which 347 persons were killed. [illegible] The widows and children of the dead were all provided for. In the loss of one they had gained the many. The association had become a father to the fatherless. This position every trades-union should take.

It had gladdened him to see some time since that the workingmen of this country had raised the banner of short time. But it gave them a pang of sorrow to learn that their banner had been trampled down. They had raised it in Britain and had not turned back. They were determined that no power on earth should wrest their banner from them. They knew only one word, "Onward," until every man who worked should do so but eight hours a day.

The advancement made in machinery during the last century had been enormous. In England it was computed that machinery did the work of 600,000,000 men. Who should have the benefit of that saving if not the workingmen, by whom the machinery had been devised? The gold and the comforts that resulted from this saving should go into the workingman's pocket. He trusted that the workingmen of this country would again raise their banner, and then not suffer it to be thrown down again. To hasten this, he would strongly advise them to adopt co-operation. Wherever twenty or thirty of them could agree, there let them put up their shop. There was brain enough among them to carry it on successfully. He saw it succeeding in one or two instances in Chicago, and there was no doubt that co-operation would succeed universally. They were making great strides in co-operation in England. Very many of the largest manufacturing institutions in England were carried on on the co-operative system. He hoped that where co-operation was offered in this country they would accept of it, wherever it was honestly offered; but where it was held out to them for their acceptance on condition of their leaving the trades-union, they might be sure that it was offered from no honest purpose, and should decline the offer at once.

There were trades disputes here, and they had difficulties and differences. Whenever these occurred it had been the custom of employers to send to England. This country was destined to be the home of many millions of English workingmen. Not one of them would come if he thought it was to injure his fellow-workmen here. They should create a more perfect understanding among them, and open a means of communication between both countries. In case of any trouble in the future they might act, on both sides of the water, for their common interest.

He had been disgusted, since his arrival here, by seeing paragraphs in the newspapers which stated that there was a prospect of war between America and Great Britain; that the feeling of cordiality which had so long existed was in danger of coming to an end. The feeling existing between the masses of the two countries was in no danger of interruption. He wished there might be war—war upon oppression; war against capital; war to promote the happiness and increase the comfort of workingmen in both countries. He hoped that they might show their desire to hasten the age of peace, fighting alone for the comfort and enjoyment of each other.

The speaker concluded amid much applause.

The following was proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are freely tendered to Mr. Alexander McDonald, for the able and instructing address to which we have just listened, and that he be requested to convey to the workingmen of Great Britain the greeting of their fellow-workmen of the Prairie State, and congratulate them on the attainment of the elective franchise, believing it will be exercised for their own welfare and the advancement of the human race.

Dr. A. E. Oliver, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, followed at some length. He spoke of the progress of co-operation in England, gave a brief picture of the manner in which the miners of England lived, and spoke also upon the principles which should actuate workingmen in the formation of trades-unions.

The gathering broke up at a late hour.

Complimentary Supper to Police Commissioner Brown.

A very pleasant gathering was achieved last evening in the dining room of Brunswick & Co., the ostensible occasion being a social assemblage of the police authorities and their friends, the real desire being probably to exchange congratulations over the renomination of T. B. Brown, Esq., to the position of Commissioner of Fire and Police, which position he has so ably filled for nearly four years, and has been honored as President of the Board.

The party was a large and very comfortable one. It filled the spacious dining halls, which had been surrendered by the proprietors for the occasion, and ranged round the well-filled tables, a gay party, every member of which was intent on making the best of the time in securing enjoyment to himself and others. Among those present were Judge Van Buren, [illegible] gentlemen, including a company of about seventy.

The supper was a most elegant one, a fact which may be judged from the fact that at least an hour and a half was consumed in its discussion. It was understood to be the effort of the Police Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, three Captains and detective staff, to do "honor to whom honor is due," and was a high practical compliment to their good taste, not less than to that of the caterers who supplied the sumptuous entertainment. Judge Van Buren presided.

The supper being furnished, Superintendent Nelson rose and proposed the health, wealth, prosperity and re-election of T. B. Brown.

Mr. Brown responded shortly, thanking the company for the honor conferred, and stating that the credit, if any there should be, should be given to the force over which he had presided. He proposed the health of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Short speeches were made by Superintendent Rehm, Deputy Superintendent Nelson, Judge Van Buren, Senator J. D. Ward, General R. J. Sweet, Hon. A. F. Stevenson, General O. L. Mann, Mr. E. Colbert, Ald. C. C. P. Holden, Captain W. W. Kennedy, Hon. S. S. Taylor, Health Commissioner A. B. Reynolds, Secretary E. P. Ward, Police Superintendent Jacob Rehm, Ald. McRoy, E. M. Hale and others.

The gathering adjourned at a late hour.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Weekly Mortality—Influence of Temperature and Location.

Reports—The Slaughter Houses and Rendering Establishments.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon in their office on Madison street. Mr. Hoard was elected President pro tempore.

Health Officer Bursham reported that all the packing and slaughtering houses now in operation in the city are in good condition except that of John L. Hancock, which was in a very bad state, the proprietor refusing to comply with the regulations and instructions.

The matter was referred to the Health Officer to take further action, and see if it would be necessary to institute a suit against the offending party.

The resignation of E. L. O'Hara, an employe of the Health Department, was placed on file without action.

RENDERING AND SLAUGHTERING HOUSES.

The Committee on Ordinances recommended the adoption of the following regulations:

1. On and after the 1st day of November next, no person or persons, corporation or corporations, shall render or manufacture any lard, tallow or soap grease within the limits of the city of Chicago, without applying to their tanks, or other apparatus for such manufacture, condensers, by which all greases, steam or disagreeable odors escaping from such tanks or other apparatus, shall be condensed and entirely prevented from escaping into the air.

2. No person or persons, corporation or corporations, engaged in slaughtering animals shall allow the blood to run upon or into the ground or into any drainage sewer, or into the Chicago River or any of its branches. In each and every slaughtering establishment there shall be provided a vat for the reception of the blood, which vat shall be entirely above the ground and disconnected with the ground or river by any pipe, drain or other conductor. All blood from slaughtered animals shall be received into this vat, to be removed from it in accordance with the ordinances now in force.

3. No tank water or washings, either of slaughtered animals or of the premises of slaughtering, packing or rendering establishments shall be allowed to run upon or over the ground, nor shall they be discharged into the Chicago River or its branches, or into any sewer or drain, without having been first passed through a catch-basin of sufficient capacity, and constructed according to the plan adopted by the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago for street-corners. Disinfectants shall be used in said catch-basins as the Board of Health of the city of Chicago may from time to time direct, but, until otherwise ordered, the heavy oil remaining after the distillation of coal tar shall be deposited in said catch-basins in the proportion of ½ gallon of the oil to every 1,000 gallons of tank water or washings.

The report was adopted.

Bills for printing to the amount of $61, and for postage to the amount of $0.05, were audited.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. J. H. Rauch, made the following mortality report for the week:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident, by burning in building	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Anæmia	1	Fever, remittent	1
Birth, premature	3	Gastritis	1
Birth, still	5	Hydrocephalus	[illegible]
Brain, congestion of	2	Hydrocephalus, chronic	1
Brain, from remittent fever	1	Jaundice	1
Brain, inflammation of	[illegible]	Jaundice, with chronic inflammation of liver	1
Brain, softening	1	Meningitis, tubercular	1
Bowels, inflammation of	2	Meningitis, scrofulous	1
Croup, pseudo membranous	1	Old age	1
Cholera infantum	6	Opthalmia, purulent	1
Cholera and dentition	1	Peritonitis, puerperal	1
Convulsions	11	Peritonitis	1
Cerebritis	1	Pneumonia	5
Debility	2	Pneumonia, typhoid	3
Diarrhœa	1	Phthisis, pulmonalis	4
Diarrhœa, chronic	2	Pyæmia fol'g amp. thigh for chronic synovitis of knee	1
Diphtheria	3	Small-pox	5
Dropsy, following scarlatina	1	Stomach, cancer of	1
Dysentery, typhoid	1	Tabes mesenterica	3
Enteritis	5	Teething	1
Encephalitis	1	Teething and diar	1
Fever, typhoid	8	Thrush	1
Fever, typhoid with arachnitis and effusion within ventricles	1	Uterus, cancer of	1
		Total	105

COMPARISON.

Total deaths for week ending Oct. 19, 1867	105
Total deaths for corresponding week of 1866	384
Decrease	279
Deaths in preceding week, 1867	107
Decrease	2

AGES.

The ages of the deceased were as follows:

Under 1 year	32	Between 40 and 50	7
Between 1 and 5	24	Between 50 and 60	4
Between 5 and 10	5	Between 60 and 70	1
Between 10 and 20	8	Between 70 and 80	1
Between 20 and 30	9	Still births	5
Between 30 and 40	7	Premature	2
Total			105

NATIVITIES.

The nativities of the deceased were as follows:

Chicago, native	36	England	2
Chicago, foreign	14	Germany	16
United States, other parts	21	Holland	3
		Ireland	6
Austria	1	Norway	2
Bohemia	1	Sweden	2
Canada	3	Prussia	1
Denmark	1		
Total			105

COMPARATIVE.

Comparative deaths by the same diseases for the years 1866 and 1867:

	1866.	1867.
Cholera	344	0
Cholera infantum	11	9
Cholera	4	0
Diarrhœa	3	3
Dysentery	2	1
Inflammation, bowels	3	2
Typhoid fever	17	9
Scarlet fever	4	0
Diphtheria	5	3
Consumption	9	4
Convulsions	21	11
Whooping cough	3	0
Teething	8	2
Total	334	44

MORTALITY BY WARDS.

Ward.	No. of deaths.	Popula'n in 1866.	One death in
1	1	9,668	9,668
2	7	12,985	1,855
3	3	15,738	5,246
4	7	20,384	1,334 6-7
5	3	9,610	3,203⅓
6	4	10,580	2,645
7	11	18,755	1,705
8	8	10,425	1,303⅝
9	8	13,940	1,742½
10	4	11,416	2,854
11	6	12,924	2,154
12	7	12,695	1,813 4-7
13	5	8,188	1,637 3-5
14	9	12,108	1,345⅓
15	9	15,768	1,751 7-9
16	4	14,973	3,718

Miscellaneous—Cook County Hospital, 7; Marine Hospital, 1; Lake Hospital, 1. Total, 105.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Dearborn Observatory,
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22, 1867.

The following is the result of the meteorological observations for the past week:

	Mean Barom.	Mean Therm.	Force Vapor.	Rel. Humid'y
Oct. 13	29.321	51.1	0.20	0.54
Oct. 14	29.461	54.7	0.27	0.72
Oct. 15	29.488	56.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 16	29.535	65.3	0.37	0.61
Oct. 17	29.342	64.8	0.45	0.74
Oct. 18	29.349	68.5	0.43	0.61
Oct. 19	29.396	69.2	0.36	0.53

SEXES.

The sexes of deceased were as follows:

Males	57
Females	47
Total	105

DAILY MORTALITY, TEMPERATURE, DIRECTION AND FORCE OF WIND AND RAIN.

Date.	No. of d'ths.	Mean Temp.	Direction and force of wind. 7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
Oct. 13	13	51¼	N. W. g. v. d.	S. W. g. d.	S. W. g. d.
14	11	54¾	S. W. g. d.	S. W. g. d.	S. W. g. d.
15	12	55	W. g. d. v.	S. E. g.	S. E. g. v.
16	14	64¼	S. W. g. d.	S. W. h. d.	S. W. h. d.
17	12	66½	S. W. h. d.	S. W. h. d.	W. g. v.
18	14	62¼	S. W. h. d.	S. W. h. d.	S. W. g. d.
19	26	68½	S. W. h. d.	S. W. h. d.	S. W. d.

TEMPERATURE, DIRECTION AND FORCE OF WIND, AND RAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 19, 1866.

	Mean Temp.	Direction and force of Wind. 8½ a. m.	3 p. m.	8 p. m.
Oct. 13	58½	E. N. E. g.	N. E. g.	N. E. g. v.
Oct. 14	60	S. E. g.	N. E. b.	N. N. E. g.
Oct. 15	57¾	E. S. E. g. v.	N. N. E. b.	N. N. E. g.
Oct. 16	56	N. N. E. g.	N. N. E. g.	S. E. g. v.
Oct. 17	56	S. W. E. v.	S. S. E. g.	S. S. E. g.
Oct. 18	57¼	S. S. E. h.	S. S. E. h.	S. S. W. h.
Oct. 19	60	N. N. E. g. v.	w. s. w. g. ma	S. W.

STEAM WHISTLES.

Complaint was made to the board that the loud and prolonged noise made by steam whistles was very disturbing to the sick, and especially those suffering from brain fever, and the question of abating the nuisance was discussed without any conclusion being reached.

DISTILLERY NUISANCE.

The Health Officer reported that he had visited Crosby's distillery and found that the filth from the stables, where three or four hundred cattle are kept, was poured into the river, in violation of ordinances on the subject. The question of instituting a suit against the proprietor was considered, and without further action the Board adjourned.

The German Emigrant Fair.

The German Emigrant Fair is more than an ordinary success. Last evening the two Ulrich's Halls were crowded to their utmost capacity—in fact beyond their capacity—for every available space in the corridors was occupied. The display exceeds that of the opening night, and many very interesting additions have been made.

One of the most attractive features is a life-size oil portrait of the great German diplomat, Count Bismark. He is to be raffled for at the valuation of $100. Napoleon ought to take a share or two. An elegant Plano, a present from the manufactory of Kranich & Co., N. Y., is also for sale. Further details would only be tedious. The rooms are crowded with a display of all that is rare, useful and beautiful.

The concert part of the fair is a most welcome feature and a great success. Both the Germania Maennerchor and the Light Guard Band were in attendance last evening. One or two excellent tableaux, by beautiful young ladies, were also given with much eclat.

The Germania Chor is never bad, and was particularly happy in the selection and rendition of its music last evening. Worthy of especial mention is a serio-comic chorus by Messrs. Hunneman and Schultze. The song is a composition by the former gentleman, and is really a splendid production. It was vociferously encored.

An equally interesting programme will be presented this evening.

Sunday School Union.

A meeting of the officers and teachers of the Chicago Sunday School Union was held last evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. E. S. Skinner occupied the chair, and Mr. A. McClish, in the absence of the Secretary, [illegible].

A communication was received from Mr. W. B. Clifford, urging the creation of an Institute for the tuition of Sunday School teachers. In response to this, it was resolved that a training class be inaugurated, and Messrs. Haglestion, Pierce and Rand were appointed a committee to forward the movement, a report being required from the members on the 8th instant.

The meeting then proceeded to make the following nominations for officers to be voted for at the annual meeting to be held November 18th:

President—G. W. Dean.
Vice Presidents—H. M. Gilbert, Edward Eggleston, S. Johnston.
Secretary—E. Porter.
Treasurer—S. M. Hunt.
Board of Managers—E. S. Skinner, J. Freeman, L. P. Morehouse, A. McLeish, W. W. Harman, E. S. Warner, N. D. Williamson, D. W. Holmes, Henry Mudkle and A. H. Shoemaker.

A proposition was discussed to get up a competing ticket for the purpose of creating an excitement of the society. It was reported that there are at present forty life, and as many annual, members.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Alumni Institute—Missionary Address by Rev. Mr. Wheeler.

The alumni of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and others, were addressed last night, in a very interesting manner, by Rev. Mr. Wheeler missionary to Turkey, on the work of missions in his field.

After introductory exercises, conducted by Rev. E. N. Lewis, Rev. S. J. Humphrey, District Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, made a few remarks in regard to the need for more men in foreign fields, and urging the young men of the seminary to consider their duty in regard to the work.

The hymn was sung commencing:

"Ye Christian heralds, go proclaim,"

after which Mr. Wheeler spoke for about an hour, holding the closest attention of the audience. He began by pointing out upon the map the five divisions in Turkey now occupied by missionaries, who are scattered in various sub-stations. The missionaries had visited and located about seven hundred cities, there being about sixteen hundred which they had not visited. The large maps used in the lectures were made by the missionaries from personal survey.

They used three methods to bring the people to the truth. First, the Bible, distributing the Scriptures among them and inducing them to desire to learn to read it. Second, preaching the Bible by the human voice. This they did everywhere, when they met a crowd by the wayside, or a single man passing along, and the single seed thus sown had often sprung up and brought forth much fruit. But they had in mind specially to awaken in the people, as they journeyed around among them, a desire to have preachers sent among them, and many native helpers were now laboring with great success.

The third instrumentality was the use of singing. Many of the familiar and precious hymns of the church are sung there with good effect; their hearts were in tune if their voices were not. The speaker told among instances of their singing at a wedding and at a funeral the hymn "From Greenland's icy mountains." The people build their own chapels, aided when necessary by the missionaries. A peculiarity of their mission labor was that they did not have one kind of preaching for saints and another for sinners.

The speaker mentioned the material effects of religion in civilizing the people, giving them the comforts of life and lifting up women to be the companion and equal of man. As missionaries, they were sent, not to civilize, not to be their schoolmasters, but to plant the church of Christ, but these things followed religion as a necessity. In the territory allotted to him and his three fellow-laborers there were now seven hundred converts. For seven years they refrained from organizing them into churches until they could have native pastors from their own number.

They also would not organize the churches until they could support themselves, and then they taught them to consider themselves perfectly independent of the missionaries. All the churches had been organized in the past three years. The great difficulty was in getting native pastors.

Their seminary was now educating young men for the ministry, and for one of the principal plans of the schools they were indebted to this seminary at Chicago, adopting the plan of having them study part of the time and preach in the neighborhood the rest of the year. They took great care in selecting fit men for the ministry and in educating them just for that place, and not over doing their education.

They did not at first teach them English in any case, as it would make them likely to be drawn away from their work—but lately they have decided to teach it to them after they had become strong in the faith.

They took great pains to educate the wives of the students, as of the fifty young men in the schools, thirty-five were married. There were also fifteen unmarried young women in the school, and it was understood when they came that they should not marry any one but preachers. They did this because the preachers were not marketable on account of the prejudice against them.

They had also a nursery department, for many of the young students had children, and that was a department which they ought to have in this seminary. [Laughter.]

The people, he thought, were the stingiest on earth, and it was very difficult to raise money enough to support the churches.

Some of the people in the mountain regions were desperately poor, so poor that he could not picture it to the audience, and yet they managed to support their churches. One of the poorest gave regularly one-tenth of his earnings to the Lord, and one year two-tenths, for the purpose of supporting the pastor and building a church.

That spirit spread; collectors were dispensed with, and a box was placed in a public place and enough raised to support the pastor. A glorious revival followed this effort, and over two hundred people were converted at Karpoot, and the people had been lifted up to earnest work for Christ. Last year four thousand dollars in gold were raised by a people who a few years ago could raise only a hundred. In at least forty villages the work had obtained a hold which proved that it would conquer.

The Armenians were incited by the efforts of the Christians, and commenced praying and laboring with new zeal, though the speaker did not think that there was much spiritual life among them.

He called upon the people here to send out men to help them—they could not send out at least three from the seminary. He wanted them also to keep informed about the work—reading the Missionary Herald, holding monthly concerts, praying and giving for the work of missions. He felt that there was on the part of pastors a great deal of neglect in stirring up their people in regard to this work, and helping them to have the spirit which characterises some of the poor Christians in the mountains of Turkey. He trusted that the result of this pleasant meeting would be that they would incite up their people to labor for the work of foreign missions.

The meeting closed with singing the missionary hymn, followed with the benediction.

ALUMNI INSTITUTE.

The following is the programme of exercises in the Alumni Institute of the Theological Seminary for to-day:

8:30 a. m.—Meeting for prayer and conference.
9 to 10—Greek exercise with Prof. Bartlett, 1 Cor. 15, 12-28.
10 to 11—In what respect should the preaching of the present day differ from that of the last century? Lecture by Prof. Fisk.
11 to 12—Psychological study of the Shakespearean character of Macbeth; with special reference to the action of conscience. Discussion, with essay by J. R. Danforth; Prof. Haven presiding.
2 p. m.—Business meeting.
3 to 4:30—Elocution.
7:30—The prayer meeting. A discussion, to be opened by Rev. C. D. Helmer.

MORAL POWER.

Lecture by Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D., Before the Young Men's Christian Association.

Last evening, Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D., of St. John's Episcopal Church, delivered a highly interesting lecture, in the Young Men's Christian Association lecture room, before a large audience. The subject was "Moral Power;" the influence which one man, in his actions, exerts over another, and all over each other, and the good or evil each can do by "moral persuasiveness, and the good all ought to do, each for himself and for his neighbor. He presented plain and practical views of the advantage of those principles which have Christian virtue for their object and the laws of God and man for their authority. He said we are bound to each other by many a mystic tie. Sever one of these ties and man is unhappy. Society is a vast network of reciprocal influences. He described, at length, the feeling of those cast out from society. Ours, he said, is a working day; "work for yourself; work for your family; work for the extension of Christ's church; work for the world." Lofty ends give dignity to the lowest offices. He illustrated this by several touching historical instances. It is admitted in the psychology of our spiritual nature that there is a reciprocal action and reaction, just as there is a similar principle operating upon mind and matter in the material world. And this moral power is infinite. Men of great moral force in the community summon us to high resolves. On the other hand men who have a lack of moral power, liberate humanity from moral restraint and help to forge for humanity—particularly for the young and inexperienced—the chains of evil habit. He then discussed at length the influence which parents exert over their children, and the damage, in a moral sense, which an employer does to his employee, when he says things to his customers entirely different from that he said in private in his establishment to those around him. He dwelt on the great influence of the mere newspaper paragraph. That paragraph travels to China, and its moral power sets in motion a train of consequences which grow broader and broader, and deeper and deeper, forever. It is impossible to live in the world and not exert a moral power. Every human character exerts a voluntary influence and an involuntary influence. The things that are the most noisy are not the most powerful. An eloquent speech will not have half the effect of an eloquent life. The latter is the kind of teaching that goes down deepest into the human heart. It is not morality on the lip that is eloquent. Jesus made as many converts by what he was, as by what he said. That which comes from the heart of the speaker goes to the heart of the hearer. All men—the highest and the very lowest—exert a moral influence over others. He showed how conclusively the merchant employer influences for good or evil his young employes. He applied the metaphor of the eagle, which reaches the loftiest flights in stormiest skies, to the Christian who reaches his loftiest moral flights when trouble and trial affect him. Every age produces some master mind which influences for good or evil the destinies of millions of the human race. Moses was one of the men of the good. Voltaire was another, but he was as the deadly upas. He dwelt on the moral effect which resulted from the extravagance which was associated with the French revolution while it was in its zenith. Paul was another giant genius in his age. In his day he took command of the pupit. The speaker said it had been remarked by some that the pulpit of the present day was below the standard of what it was in past times. Sometimes he had been almost persuaded this was true. Hume was another light. He walked upon the lofty heights of place and power. Every man is a Moses, a Paul, a Voltaire, or a Hume to some other man; in a measure, the beautifier of a soul or the destroyer of it. Every man is a city set upon a hill. The man who sneers at virtue is an enemy of his country and his fellow-men. He concluded by showing what we should practice as good men and Christians; and all this on Christian, moral principle. The lecture was followed by prayer and singing.

Committed for Trial.—Frank Oden and Moses Yates were yesterday arraigned before Justice Milliken, charged with burglary. The particulars of the arrest of Oden were reported in our last edition. The property found in his possession—fourteen pairs of boots—was identified by John Lally as having been stolen from his store, No. 90 Madison street, on Sunday evening. The thieves had obtained admission to his place by breaking into the rear window. Oden subsequently offered the boots for sale at a ridiculously low price, which led to his arrest. He stated that the property had been given him by Moses Yates, who works for Mr. William Wheeler. Yates was, therefore, apprehended. Oden was committed for trial, and Yates, against whom there was little or no evidence, was required to give bonds in the sum of $2,500 for his further appearance.

Receipts of Railroad Companies.—The following were the gross receipts of the several railroad companies whose lines centre in Chicago, for the month of September, as per the returns made to the Assessor of Internal Revenue:

Chicago & Great Eastern	$ 2,080.45
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	120,930.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	94,404.00
Chicago & Northwestern	343,837.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	123,010.00
Illinois Central	185,000.00
Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana	176,800.00

A Sensation Spoiled.—A morning paper yesterday contained a huge local sensation, which, unfortunately for its veracity, is far from being true. It was stated that the workmen employed on the Washington street tunnel had unearthed a lot of human bones, and that a lengthened search into the records of the past had revealed the fact that something like a dozen years ago a man was killed in an adjacent saloon, and the body successfully concealed. Putting this and that together, it was sagaciously argued that the bones now found were those of the then murdered man.

Alas for the fact! The major proposition was false, and the crpe therefore valueless. The bones were submitted to scientific gaze yesterday, and found to be those of an animal of the bovine species.

We are sorry for our cotemporary. Will it not be well to try again? Better success may attend the next essay.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera.—Opera goers will remember that the sale of season tickets commences this morning at the box office, and govern themselves accordingly.

McVicker's Theatre.—Edwin Adams played "Richard the III." to a fair house last evening, and will appear this evening in "The Robbers."

Opera House.—Miss Western appeared last evening as the "French Spy," and the Devil in "Satan in Paris." This evening "Green Bushes" is on the bill.

Wood's.—"The Wife's Secret" will be given for the last time this afternoon, and this evening the company will appear in the "Huguenot Captain."

Mrs. Myers' Benefit.—The announcement that the popular actress Mrs. Myers will take her benefit on Saturday evening next, will undoubtedly draw for her a large audience, and prove a substantial benefit for her in the best sense of the term, which is the financial sense. The plays on that occasion will be "Nick of the Woods" and "Our Country Cousin." She will be assisted by Miss Walli Thrane, a young Scandinavian soubrette of this city, who will make her debut on American boards, and of whom report speaks very highly.

A Forger and Thief.—Information was lodged at the Central Police Station last evening of the sudden disappearance of John Ferguson, a porter in the employ of the commission house of Ray & Trego, No. 70 LaSalle street.

It appears that about four o'clock on Monday afternoon he was despatched with a package containing something over $500 to deposit in the care of the Merchants' Union Express Company. He returned in a few minutes, gave up the messenger entry-book, left the establishment in a few moments after, and has neither been seen nor heard of since.

No suspicion was excited until Ferguson's wife, who resides in the West Division, made her appearance at the store yesterday morning, making inquiries about her husband, who had not been seen at home since the previous morning. This led to an examination, and it was ascertained that the name of the Express Company's messenger was forged, and that consequently the money had never been delivered. It is believed that Ferguson has gone East with the intention of returning to his former home in Ireland, accompanied by a friend whose name has not yet transpired. Arrangements have been already made to intercept them at the seaboard.

Accident to a Hose Cart Driver.—The driver of the hose cart attached to the engine A. C. Coventry was severely injured in driving to reach the supposed fire, the alarm for which was sounded at 11 o'clock last evening. Owing to the negligence of some sewer builder, the cart was thrown into an unprotected sewer ditch, and the accident resulted in the injuries referred to. It is claimed that the ditch was not only unprotected, but had not even a caution light. The excavation is located on North Market street, one block east of Division street.

Discharged.—John Mullins, whose arrest, charged with assault with deadly intent upon William O'Donnell, on Saturday night, has been previously mentioned, was yesterday discharged at the Police Court, no evidence being adduced to show that the assault had been committed by him.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Read, Read, Read, the following statement, and judge for yourself: Out of justice to Miss Tennessee, the great Magnetic Doctress and Clairvoyant, located at 263 Wabash avenue, Chicago, I think proper to make the following statement: Two weeks ago my little son left home very mysteriously. I could not hear anything about him, and gave up in despair. I thought he might have gone back to Buffalo, or on the lake, as I could not believe he was dead. Last Monday I heard of Miss Tennessee, and went to see her. She at once said: "You are in trouble; I see it is about your son; don't worry; he has not gone back to Buffalo, nor on the lake, but is not far from here." She says: "Come here next Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, and you will tell me that your son has come home, or else you have got a letter." To-day I received a letter from him and the man he is with, and it was just as she had said, as he is near Joliet. Margaret Juliet, 353 Fourth avenue, Chicago.

Miss Tennessee & Sister are permanently located at the Magnetic Healing Institute, 263 Wabash avenue, where all who are suffering by disease may seek instant relief. By her superior power she is enabled to perceive the cause and condition, and is endowed with the capacity to heal all diseases. This fact she has demonstrated in thousands of cases, during the past ten years. Diseases in their worst form yield to her magic touch—such as Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Old Sores of all kinds, all diseases of the nervous system, Diseases of the Throat, etc. If you cannot consult her in person, address Lock Box 288, stating your symptoms. A guarantee given in every case taken in hand.

Barbers—When barbers abuse Burnett's Cocoaine it is a sure indication of its merit. Bouquet and satisfactory tonic.

Good judges think no Flavoring Extracts equal to Burnett's. Try them.

All Cutaneous Diseases, as tan, freckles, roughness, sunburn, dryness from cold or heat, inflammation, blotches, eruptions, yield to the potency of Burnett's Kalliston.

Burnett's Florimel has the odor of a bouquet.

A distinguished lawyer writes: "I had the Asthma twenty years, and Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy cured me."

Remember the great sale of suburban property at Winetka to-morrow. Free tickets obtained of Diller, Stedman & Chandler, 125 Dearborn street.

The Mother's Remedy. For all diseases with which children are afflicted is Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, during the process of teething, it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the fac simile of Curtis & Perkins on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., successors to Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. We have no special agents.

Remember the great sale of suburban property at Winetka to-morrow. Free tickets obtained of Diller, Stedman & Chandler, 125 Dearborn street.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.—A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Ladies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists.

The best extract of lemon is manufactured at the Star Chemical Works, Springfield, Ill., by Lamphear & Co. It is the only extract which is made solely from the fresh lemon. Our autograph signature appears in red across the face of each label. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

Remember the great sale of suburban property at Winetka to-morrow. Free tickets obtained of Diller, Stedman & Chandler, 125 Dearborn street.

The Latest and the Best. The new perfume—Bouquet of Eden. For sale at all druggists.

Prussing's Celebrated Cider Vinegar—Warranted pure and to preserve pickles. Largest works of the kind in the United States—339 and 341 State street, Chicago.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest styles. Great inducements to wholesale dealers at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

In this city, Oct. 22d, at the residence of the bride's mother, 239 Ohio-st., by Rev. R. P. Fleetwood, Mr. R. J. Morse and Miss Mary Day, all of Chicago. No cards.

Burlington, Vt., papers and Boston Journal please copy.

DIED.

At the residence of his son-in-law, J. Cavanaugh, 155 la'ns-st., Oct. 22d, John Mahon, of Northfield, Cook Co., in his 88th year.

Funeral at 2 p. m., to-day, Oct. 23d.

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Col. J. H. Wood, Proprietor.
Frank E. Aiken, Sole Lessee and Manager.

This Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 23d, at the Grand Matinee [illegible] o'clock

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

In the evening at ¼ before 8 o'clock

THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.

To conclude with THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. Hess & Co. Managers.
Last Week of the Dramatic Season.

HELEN WESTERN!

A GREAT BILL TO-NIGHT. The charming Helen supported by Mr. J. A. Herne and the Excellent Company, in Two Splendid Pieces. The beautiful romance of

GREEN BUSHES,
And the
FRENCH SPY!
BOTH TO-NIGHT.

Friday, Benefit of Miss Western.
Saturday, Grand Matinee for the Farewell Benefit of Mr. A. D. Bradley.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Last night but two of
EDWIN ADAMS.
THE ROBBERS,
With a powerful cast, and the farce of
The Loan of a Lover.

Friday—Benefit and last night of Edwin Adams.
Saturday—Benefit of Mrs. Mary Myers.
In active preparation the last New York sensation, UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
DE LAGRANGE AND BRIGNOLI
Grand Italian Opera Company.
OPENING NIGHT.
Monday Evening, October 28th, 1867.
IL TROVATORE.
The celebrated Prima Donna,
MADAME ANNA DE LAGRANGE
Will make her debut in Opera in Chicago in her unrivalled impersonation of Leonora.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS,
In her most admired role of Azucena.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
In his original creation of Manrico.
SIGNOR RANDOLFI,
His first appearance in America in Opera as Count de Luna.
SIGNOR COLETTI,
As Ferrando.
Musical Director and Conductor,
SIGNOR ROSA.
Tuesday, Oct. 29th, Il Barbiere de Seviglia.
Wednesday, Oct. 30th, Norma.
Scale of Prices—Admission to Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Gallery Box seats, $1. Proscenium Boxes, $12.
The sale of season tickets will commence at the Box Office of the Opera House on Wednesday, Oct. 23d, at 9 a. m. The sale of single tickets for the first three nights will begin on Thursday, Oct. 24th, at 9 a. m.

HALL TO LET—
"LIBRARY HALL,"
(Formerly "Metropolitan Hall.")
To be let by the day or week for any reputable amusements. Low rents. Apply to JOHN ROBSON, Librarian Y. M. A., Metropolitan Block.

ARLINGTON HALL,
Washington-st., between [illegible]
ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, J. H. Haverly, Manager.
Continued success of the great Base Ball Match. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

LARGE STOCK
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Shirts & Drawers, Military Clothing, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, WOOLLENS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
Household Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Carpets, &c.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DEMOCRAT WAGON, DOUBLE Harness, &c.
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, October 26, at 12 o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY
OF THE LATE JOHN L. SCRIPPS
AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, October 28, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
The Library consists of about 900 vols., among which are some very rare and valuable works. Also, entire file, bound, of the "Democratic Press," "Press and Tribune," and "The Tribune."
The whole can be seen on the morning of the sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,500,000 FEET
SAGINAW LUMBER,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, October 29th, at 10 o'clock, at Yard, No. 318 Lumber-st., on South Branch Chicago River.
We shall sell without reserve, for cash, one and a half million feet of Saginaw lumber, consisting of first, second and third quality clear, box and stock boards, flooring, common, culls, laths, &c., &c.
The above will be sold in desirable lots for the trade and builders.
All sold to the country trade will be loaded on cars or canal boats at actual cost of handling.
TERMS OF SALE.
One-half cash, balance 30 days.
The lumber can remain on storage 30 days, free of charge, at purchaser's risk.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23d, at 10 a. m., on the premises, 327 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.
Corner Mather, all the stock in trade of the grocery store. The stock is considerable and worth the attention of grocers. Also, horse, wagon and harness.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24th, at 10 a. m.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., 116 Clark-st.
New and second-hand furniture, bedding, blankets, a large assortment of carpets, crockery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—FRIDAY, 25TH OCTOBER, at 10 a. m., at
DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 Clark-st.
Special sale of Woollen Goods, Blankets, Shawls, Plain and Fancy Yarns. Also, about 100 pieces Cassimeres, Satinets, Doeskins, &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.
Great Variety of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
China, Fancy Glassware, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our salesrooms a very large and superior assortment of Household Furniture for Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room, including a number of elegant CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITES, Fancy China and Bohemian Glassware, Crockery, Blankets, Pictures, &c., &c.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Money to Loan on Real Estate security in Chicago.
GEORGE W. NEWCOMB,
82 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Part of a furnished house in a good location, South Side. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at 86 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—Large marble front dwelling house on Michigan-av., near Van Buren-st. Furniture for sale or rent. Inquire at 45 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—Two-story brick house, No. 10 North Rucker-st., between Kinzie and Hubbard, at $45 per month. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., 121 Lake-st.

TO RENT—To a family without children, cottage No. 13 Bay-av., south of Twenty-third-st. Pleasant, convenient to cars, good neighborhood. $35 per month. Apply, from 8 to 7 at 254 [illegible].

TO RENT—Dwelling house, No. 548 West Washington-st., second block west of Union Park. Eight rooms, gas and water. Can be seen on the premises. Inquire at No. 22 Oak Block, from 7 to half-past 8 [illegible] or at 5 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT—A cottage of 7 rooms and 5 closets, with water and gas. Inquire at 131 Ernest.

TO RENT—House of ten rooms No. 46 Warren-av., near Union Park. Inquire at 123 Jackson-st. E. R. CUMMINGS, Room 19, No. 122 [illegible].

TO RENT—A nice cottage house No. 45 Desplaines, second door south of Washington—five rooms, closets, yard, etc., complete. Rent $34 per month. Apply at Room 1, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—By Jones & Bundy, 12 Methodist Block, a nice house of nine rooms on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. Gas, water and large yard. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—First-class house 58 Park-av., with modern improvements. Gas fixtures for sale. House in a desirable location, house being one block from Union park and Randolph-st. cars. Inquire at 233 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Boarding house near Post Office, full of boarders now. Furniture for sale. Good, cheap and on easy terms. Excellent place for day boarders. 8 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—A brick house, on the North Side, east of Clark-st., containing 17 rooms, all furnished. The whole of the furniture for sale, with the house, to a responsible party. Inquire at Room 1 Pardee's Building, 210 South Water-st.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale—A boarding house in a central location; has forty boarders. Reason, cause of selling. Apply to L. J. B. LENDER, 165 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—On South Halsted-st., a cottage of six rooms. All of furniture for sale. Address, for two days, "C. G. B.," Tribune Office.

TO RENT—A cottage house of 4 rooms and summer kitchen on Sangamon-st., near Milwaukee-av., street cars, also, a house of 4 rooms and summer kitchen on Carroll-st. Rent $12 per month. Apply to WM. REDDY, 233 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—New cottage house on Prairie-av., 2d north of Thirty-third-st.; has 5 rooms, pantry, closets, well and cistern water, etc. $25 per month. S. W. PACKARD, 137 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—On Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., first-class two-story frame house. Contains 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water. Has fine cemented cellar. Possession given Nov. 1st, and sooner if required. Inquire at 37 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Two small tenements in a large building, at Harlem, 25 minutes' ride from North Wells-st. depot. Apply to JOHN H. S. QUICK, No. 43 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Cottage and lot 38 Price-place, second house east of Halsted-st., $1,200. Immediate possession, or will rent it for $20 per month. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—A nice furnished front parlor and bed-room, to gentlemen, at 639 State-st.

TO RENT—One room, and furniture for sale. Rent only $12. Front room. Must be sold immediately. Call at Room 22 Otis Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts., from 12 to 1, and 6½ to 8 p. m.

TO RENT—Very pleasant, furnished front and back sleeping rooms, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 226½ State-st.

TO RENT—Three rooms, kitchen, 3 closets, water and woodshed. Apply at 149 Chicago-av., between Franklin and Market-sts., in grocery store.

TO RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms to rent with board for four single gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives, at 113 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, with closet, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen or ladies. Inquire at 179 West Madison-st. Day boarders wanted.

TO RENT—Two pleasant and well furnished front lodging rooms—with stove—and with or without board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family at No. 170 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—A large unfurnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, one small furnished front room at 182 State-st.

TO RENT—Two desirable furnished front sleeping rooms, at 85 Adams-st., one block from the Post Office.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale cheap—a room pleasantly located in the business part of the city. Low rent. Address "W T P," P. O. Box 121.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—One of the finest stores in the city, 25x156 feet, with a part of the basement, No. 162 State-st. A marble front. Cheap. Inquire at 178 State-st. M. L. PEIRCE.

TO RENT—Two stores and basements on the upper floors, situated corner of Foster and West Harrison-sts. Inquire of J. GREENWOOD, 143 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—Store No. 14 South Wells-st., and fixtures for sale.

TO RENT—By Jones & Bundy, 12 Methodist Block, a very nice water cure, hot and cold bath house, well adapted for boarding invalids and well persons, near the depot, East Aurora.

TO RENT—Part of an office or desk room. Apply at 107 Monroe-st., Lombard Block.

TO RENT—To a Shoemaker with a small family, rooms in the central part of a neighboring city—suitable for shop and dwelling. Good location for shoe and other business. Good opening. Apply at Room 4, 44 LaSalle-st.

Lost and Found.

LOST—$5 Reward—An old style mourning breast pin, set with jet, oval form, picture in back, and hair in the back. Above reward paid by leaving it with S. A. WARD, No. 114 Randolph-st., up stairs.

LOST—$10 Reward—A valve trombone, supposed to have been left in some saloon in the city. Any person returning the instrument to the owner, W. B. Band, 151 Randolph-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—Last evening, on North Clark-st., bet. Michigan and Indiana-sts., west side of street, a small leather bag, containing a shirt, comb and brush. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at ROBT. FERGUS' SONS, 12 and 14 Clark-st.

LOST—Tuesday morning, on West Washington-st., near Randolph-st., or in crossing Union Park, a black covered memorandum book containing papers of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 5 Washington-st., or at W. P. Kent's, 2 Clark-st.

FOUND—A place where all kinds of sewing machines are repaired, bought or sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop and office, 153 South Clark-st., Room 7. J. B. WILKINS & CO.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For General L. C. Baker's HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE. This work was announced more than a year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued UNALTERED AND UNABRIDGED, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF GENERAL BAKER, whose narrative and revelations are of national interest. The MORALS of the National Capital are THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, and there are some STRANGE REVELATIONS concerning Heads of Departments, Members of Congress, FEMALE PARDON BROKERS, and distinguished military characters. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROS. & CO., Davenport, Iowa.

AGENTS—Wanted—In every town in the United States and Canada. $12 a month and expenses. Address J. S. HAYES, Great Falls, N. H.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI," a Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the great Ocean. By Albert D. Richardson. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 copies in a single month. Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains, and the Pacific Coast. Over 200 descriptive and photographic views of the scenery, cities, lands, mines, people and curiosities of the new States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this history of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying, as it does, a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c. Agents wanted. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Davenport, Iowa.

AGENTS—Wanted for the "Standard Illustrated History of the Bible." It is cheaper and better adapted to the wants of the people than any other work on the subject. Price only $3.50 per copy. Send for a circular of the work, with terms, which are the most liberal. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Davenport, Iowa.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $3,000 a Year. A good chance to make money—An Agent is wanted in every town in the Union, to manufacture and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. Can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new, secured by copyright. Sale is permanent as flour. No fitting up required. For full particulars, address, with stamp enclosed for return, LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Maryland.

AGENTS—Wanted—For American Republic, World, Twelve American Cities, and most other instructive and ornamental matter, all on one map, much improved in style of coloring and mounting. Also all other publications of Watson and Hasall and Schrecht, such as Our Fallen Heroes, Leader and Battles, Father of Our Country, New Medicinal Chart, Sunburst of Ireland, New Fenian Map of Ireland, etc. Address, sole Western Agents, SAMMONS, WHITE & CLARK, 133 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$90 made in one week selling Washington, Lincoln and Grant Families, also Irish in Peace and War, and Sea Captain, and Gen. Grant's Triumph. Also, ready, McClellan in his best style, and Guardian Angels. We put these out in best style and furnish to agents on the most liberal terms. Address SAMMONS, WHITE & CLARK, 133 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for "Anti-Incrustator," a perfect article for sealing fruit cans. Permanent as ink; convenient and neat. Marks 1,000 articles. Pencils, postpaid, 50 cents. H. D. STURTEVANT, 97 South Clark-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—$100 a month made. New steel engravings. Lincoln and Family, Grant and Family, Washington and Family, Grant in Peace. Sample of the four sent on receipt of 50 cents. R. R. LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—$90 STAR SEWING MACHINE, covered by letters patent, and warranted five years. It makes the genuine lock stitch. All other low priced machines make the chain stitch. Send for circular to P. C. LATHROP & CO., 35 North Desplaines-st., Chicago. NOTICE—We sell the Folsom Letter "A" Machine for $15. It makes the chain stitch.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for an important discovery, at which $2 per hour can be made. Send 25c for sample or red stamp for circular. Address Mrs. W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6024, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—A first-class, experienced canvasser, for a new and beautiful work of art, sold only by subscription. Apply at 138 South Clark-st. O. J. GRIFFITHS.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a new book, selling fast, because every family want a copy, and because its price places it within the reach of all—"Bible Lands." By J. Dryden Phelps, D. D. Over twenty full page illustrations. Address, for descriptive circular and our liberal terms, CLARKE & CO., 86 and 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For two new splendid steel engravings, the finest and most taking works of art you ever saw. We cannot describe them here. Please send for our circulars and learn all about them. STODDARD & CO., 102 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 to $20 per day, with only $2 to $5 capital, and no risk. Address, with stamp, HENRY GRAYCE, P. O. Box 789, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—"New Map Wonder" is selling gloriously. Try it. "NEW FENIAN MAP OF IRELAND" and other charts now ready. Samples returned at our expense if not satisfactory. GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—"Gen. Grant and Family," now ready. This, with Washington and Lincoln and Family, completes the set, which, in our beautiful oval frames, are selling everywhere. The finest steel engravings, sold framed complete, sent for $4. Lithographs [illegible] tailors, the three sent postpaid for 90c. GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Woman's Work in the Civil War, prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The best, the handsomest, the most illustrated, the cheapest, the most interesting, the most rapid-selling book published in five years. 800 pages, 16 steel engravings. $3.75. Experienced agents, teachers, ladies, clergymen and others, send for circulars giving full terms and information. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—We are in receipt of letters from all quarters, asking "where can I get a copy of Mrs. Hoge's new book, 'The Boys in Blue; or, Heroes of the Rank and File'?" We have this extraordinary demand for this work, we are desirous of placing an energetic agent in every village and township in the N. W. Agents already appointed are meeting with unparalleled success. One agent in this city sold 10 copies in one store; another sold and delivered 32 in two days; an agent in the country reported 40 in 2 days the first week. We are ready to furnish exclusive territory to a single County, and one of the 7 agents reports 32 subscribers the first three days' canvass. Send for circulars, read the recommendations from the press, our terms, and if you wish respectable and lucrative employment, engage at once. Address C. W. LILLEY, Publisher, No. 49 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Kitto's HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. Agents say they "never knew a book to sell so well." Eighty thousand already sold. 800 large pages, profusely illustrated, handsomely printed, the best and cheapest book of the kind (Old and New Testament) being sold. It contains 800 pages and 250 large page engravings. Address CHARLES CO., 133 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—In every city and village in the West. Those already established in business can, with little trouble, add much to their income. Address, with stamp, giving reference, J. S. CONOVER, Coldwater, Mich.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male or female, in every town, with small capital, for a business paying $8 to $10 a day. This is a rare chance for those seeking a safe and pleasant business for the winter, and especially for those of limited experience and small means. Address "Agents," Box 221. Or call at 47 Lombard Block. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Box 4781, K. Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Corresponding agents in every city and town in the West. Liberal wages will be paid. Ladies and gentlemen apply. For further particulars inquire or send stamp to JAMES FULLER, Greely, Delaware Co., Iowa.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE." The great life work of Professor CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D. The very latest history of the only "oracle of God." It meets the common popular objections to the Bible. Clergymen, teachers, students, and others, find it the best selling work. Over 16,000 copies sold. Circulars before engaging elsewhere. STODDARD & CO., 102 Washington-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Under Feed FOLSOM LETTER A SEWING MACHINE. Simple, cheap and intermittent feed. Lower price, $15 to $20. SPECIAL OFFER to agents. No chains nor springs, needles for other machines. NOTICE—Thanks to our friends of the Star Sewing Machine for their notice of our machine. It would be guilty of selling their machine at any price. It has low needle feed. P. ATKINSON, 164 Randolph-st., Rooms No. 8, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For an article in universal demand. Sells quickly, and pays $10 to $15 per day clear. Samples sent by mail for 25 cents. For particulars and circulars, address, send for particulars to POWELL & CO., Drawer 6319, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, in all parts of the country, to do a nice paying business. Enclose 3 three-cent stamps for circulars of instructions. Address "PUBLISHERS," Drawer 6325, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$50 per week—male or female, at their home; business light, pleasant and honorable. For sample and terms, address with two stamps, SHAWS & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A [illegible] five-year old dark iron-grey mare, sound and gentle. Also, carriage, harness, used three months. To be seen at Ontario-st., rear of Chas. Hunt's, Esq., corner Rush and Ontario-sts., from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—To exchange a first-class young driving horse, and business buggy, as first payment on one acre of land, near the city limits. Address "J B W," Post Office, stating price of land, location, &c.

FOR SALE—A covered wagon, suitable for bakery or milk business, very cheap, with or without horse and harness. Inquire at 141 South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—All kinds of buggies, and business wagon, at cost price. One light second-hand top buggy. Warranted. 75 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Express horse, harness and wagon. Price $150. Horse young and large. Wagon and harness can be bought separate. Call at 214 West Adams-st., between 5 and 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—One spring truck wagon, one two-seated square box spring wagon. Have been but a short time in use. Will be sold at a bargain, if called for soon. No. 57 Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A pair of good draught horses, together with harness and wagon; steady work guaranteed to the purchaser, at $5 to $6 per day. Address "F. F." Tribune office, or inquire for FRED, timekeeper on the paving of Milwaukee-av.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—10 second-hand, nearly new, portable engines, 25-horse and less. Also, stationary new and second-hand; wood and iron working machinery and supplies. Bradley's double cylinder engines, double power from same steam, at GREENLEE BROS. & CO.'S Machinery Depot, 52 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two stationary steam engines of 20-horse power each. Inquire of MURPHY & TARRANT, 58 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—The largest assortment of wood working machinery in the city. Planing and matching and surfacing machines, less than market price. Core shellers, boat in use. 139 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—One 60, two 15, two 5, 1-one horse power engine and boiler; also shingle and heading machinery, lath and pumps. JAMES WARNER, 233 State-st.

WANTED—A second-hand steam pump to supply boiler. Address "JOHNSON," No. 10 Taylor-st.

Pianos.

FOR SALE—One of Erben's organs, 3 stops, been used in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, and is sold only on account of a larger one being purchased. Price $600. Apply to Rev. JOSEPH P. ROLES, 148 Cass-st.

FOR SALE—A new organ, six stops, very cheap. Address J. M. BASSETT, Organ and Piano tuner, 207 West Van Buren-st., Chicago, or call after 6 p. m.

WANTED—Piano. Would exchange an excellent family carriage, second-hand, folding seat, pole and shafts, nearly new, with double harness and saddle, for a good seven-octave piano. Address P. O. Box 1659.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Kindling wood delivered in any part of the city, by the cord. Apply to or address GOODWILLIE & BENJAMIN, Factory 35 Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—Cooking range, a Magic Range No. 5, Moore Pond & Co., Patent, but little used, cheap, at No. 177 North Wells-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—At very low price, at wholesale or retail, a lot of fine engravings, just imported from France. LEODE MAEHRAT, 184 South Clark-st.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—The advertiser wishes board for himself, wife and two children. The location must be central and the rooms pleasant and comfortably furnished. For such accommodations, in a good family, a fair price will be paid. Please address E. A. WOLCOTT, 12 & 14 Dearborn-st.

BOARD—A gentleman, wife and two children, girls, aged six and eight years, desire board with nice suite of rooms unfurnished. North Side, east of Clark; South Side, east of State, or a first-class location on West Side preferred. Address, stating terms and number, amount of room and price, "B L N," 1 Ewing's Block, corner North Water and Clark-sts.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will the gentleman who called the station of O. U. in Crosby's Opera House, on Monday night, send his name and address to "P," City Post Office.

PERSONAL—A young widow wishes to make the acquaintance of a gentleman of [illegible] with a view to matrimony. Address "A C," Chicago Post Office.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Two-story and basement house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with stable and large lot. House contains 12 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water and is in perfect order. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—On Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st., a first-class two-story gothic cottage house, 9 large rooms besides closets, pantry, bath-room, &c. Purchaser can have 25 or 50 feet front. This property is on John [illegible] subdivision. House has all the modern improvements. Lot 150 feet deep to 20 foot alley. A great bargain given if taken soon. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, 3 new two-story and basement brick houses, of 10 rooms each, all modern improvements, and lot with barn, on Washburne-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Price $6,000 each, part on time.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, 2 new two-story and basement brick houses, with French roofs, containing 11 rooms each, all modern improvements, and lots, corner of Calumet and Twenty-fourth-sts. Terms of payment made easy.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—House of 8 rooms, 236 Burnside-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story frame house of 9 rooms, brick foundation, water, gas, marble mantels, sewerage and lot, on Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis. Price $4,000, part on time.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 104 East Adams-st., near Clark, two-story house with 10 rooms, pantry, closets, bath room, gas, water, etc. Possession given, leased lot at low rent, until May 1, 1870. S. W. PACKARD, 137 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story frame house, with brick foundation, water, gas, marble mantels, sewerage, and lot, on Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis. Price $4,200, part on time.

FOR SALE—First-class marble front house on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., cheap, and on easy terms.

Fine marble front house in the North Division. House, with large lot, on Indiana-av.

OLINGER & WALLER, 86 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story frame house of 11 rooms, stone foundation. House is furnished throughout with hot and cold water, water closets, marble mantels, gas, &c., and lot 50 by 125 feet, very pleasantly located, on Ashley-av., between Monroe and Adams.

FOR SALE—The new cottage house and lot, No. 776 Carroll-av., house contains 8 rooms. Price $1,750, part on time. Inquire of E. A. FOX, 380 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—At low figures and on very easy terms, four first-class houses on Robey-st., four on Green-st., and others in all parts of the city. U. B. PRESCOTT, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—At Evanston—New house, 1½ stories, 11 rooms, good cellar, cistern and well; lot 100x250 feet; fine location. Also, new house, two stories, 11 rooms, good cellar, cistern and well; lot 85x238 feet; fine location. Inquire of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts., Chicago, or HUNTON & CO., Evanston.

FOR SALE—By H. Whipple & Co., 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2, a splendid house and lot, on Lincoln-park. Price low. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—By H. Whipple & Co., 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2, a fine lot, house and barn, on West Lake-st., near corner of Ann-st. South front. Good business property. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two new houses, one of 11 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, lot 25 or 50 ft. front; one of 8 rooms, lot 25 ft. front. Apply on premises, 309 Warren-st., or in rear, on Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Near Chicago University, an elegant cottage, new, containing seven rooms, closets, pantries, water, gas pipes, &c., with splendid east front lot. Must be sold immediately, and is offered at a bargain. Apply on premises, Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A choice residence on West Washington-st., near Union park. House has 13 rooms, besides closets, water and gas, bath room, &c. Good barn. Lot 25x125 feet, deep. This property is cheap. A. B. MEAD, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Two desirable houses, and lots on Throop-st.; brick basements, &c., only $4,500 each, being much less than the value of the property. Terms very easy. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 121 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—2 first-class houses and lots on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. This property is very cheap; houses new; 8 rooms each; title perfect; neighborhood good; immediate possession. Price, $4,500 each. The cheapest houses in market on the avenues. By WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Ten acres, corner of Halsted-st. and Douglas-place, $600 per acre, cash and time; also, S. W. [illegible] per acre, long time. NUTT & BROWN, 53 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—330 feet front by 343 feet deep, on Vincennes-av. Also, lot same size on Kankakee-av. Both lots are on Egandale, two miles from Chicago, and within easy distance of the Illinois Central depot. Will be sold separately or together, at $25 per foot each front, cash. Address PLATT'S R. R. SAFETY BRIDGE CO., Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—Very fine lots at Hyde Park, on long time. A good chance to secure a home. U. B. PRESCOTT, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Lot 92x177½ feet on Prairie-av., southwest corner of Sixteenth-st. This is one of the most desirable corner lots on the South Side, and is offered at a very reasonable price. Also, 50 feet lots on Prairie and Indiana-avs., north of Twenty-second-st. A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50x125 feet on Jackson, east of Lincoln-st.; 25 feet at a bargain if taken immediately; 25x125 on Marshfield-av., north of Van Buren-st.; 24 lots on Milwaukee-av., at about half their value, worth, if sold together. A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—By H. Whipple & Co., 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2, a lot on Harrison-st., east front, 25x125 to alley; offered low. Also, a very eligible lot, 25x125, east front, on Hurlbut-st., very low and easy terms.

FOR SALE—20 feet on West Madison-st., adjoining Desplaines-st., at a great bargain. Inquire of H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—150 or 200 feet on Canalport-av., running through to Eighteenth-st. An excellent location for a manufactory. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Aberdeen-st., 125x167. On Tyler-st., between Aberdeen and Centre-av., 100x150. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—9½ acres, corner Douglas-place and Wentworth-av., desirable residence property among the highest ground in that vicinity. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap lots, on the South Side, near the Stock Yard, Car Works. Only $200 per lot. Title perfect. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—130 acres on the Archer Road, only 3½ miles from the city limits, at the extremely low price of $150 per acre—¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 7 per cent. This is one of the best pieces of land in the market, as the land in the vicinity, which is no better, is held at $400 per acre. Title beyond question. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A fine piece of property on the southeast corner of West Randolph and Morgan-sts., 75x125 feet, with a good house thereon, renting for $2,200 per year. This is one of the best property at a great bargain if applied for immediately. Apply to H. C. MOREY & CO., with or without the improvements, at much less than the value of the property. Title perfect. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—Fine farm, 1½ miles from Lockport, Ill., 80 acres, part timber, part young timber; large, handsome house, 11 rooms, high ceiling; barn, carriage house, wells, cisterns, good orchard, &c. All in good condition. Ice house and sheltered places for grapes. Price $4,500, part on time. Address Rev. S. COWELL, Lockport, Ill.

FOR SALE—A small farm of 20 acres; ten acres of timber, balance improved; house and out-buildings, and orchard, one mile and a quarter north of Kenosha. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Lots and land at Harlem; also, farms in Cook, Kane and Kendall Counties, Ill., and lands in Iowa. Apply to JOHN [illegible], 43 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A farm on the Illinois Central Railroad, 75 miles south of Chicago, containing 160 acres, 100 acres under cultivation. Will sell low or exchange for city property. Apply to F. A. WICHELMAN, 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—1½ miles from Kenosha, Wis., farm of 20 acres, with two-story brick house of 10 rooms, large orchard, good land, splendid location, good neighborhood; $3,500; half down. House or land either, worth more than is asked for the whole. J. BOND, Room 4, 44 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Eleven acres on the ridge just north of Evanston, part in the grove; fine view of the lake. Will be sold for about one half its value for cash. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Kenosha and Waukegan, from forty to fifty miles from Chicago, and from one to five miles from the lake, a farm of 80 acres, one of 54, one of 85, one of 70, one of 100, one of 128, two of 140, two of 160, one of 169, one of 200. All with good improvements, in good neighborhoods, and in the healthiest part of the country. Apply to J. BOND, Real Estate Agent, Room 4, 44 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—For McLean or Livingston County property, 400 acres of good farm land, with timber and running water, six miles from railroad station, and from county seat, in Lucas County, Iowa. Will make a splendid stock farm. Price $5 per acre. Address JOHN CASSIDY, Lexington, Illinois.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Bakery and Confectionery at a bargain. The business is large, and increasing, and a live man can make a fortune. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address B. F. RHA, Lacon, Ill.

FOR SALE—A livery stable in Omaha, Neb., called "The Excelsior," doing a fine business, and can be had at a bargain. Address G. W. HOMAN, Box 261, Omaha.

FOR SALE—Grain Warehouse at a great bargain, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Morris, Ill., in the heart of one of the best grain and produce markets, west of Chicago, and will be sold for one-half its cost. Apply by letter to N. McBRIDE, Real Estate Agent, Morris, Ill.

FOR SALE—A first-class Merchant Tailoring establishment, situated in one of the best locations in the city; together with a new and desirable stock of goods, adapted to the fall and winter trade. A large custom established, and paying well. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "A. B. C.," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A grocery store, with stock and lease, with six large rooms above. Rent only $50 a month. Inquire at 349 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A drug store in a good location, cheap, if early called for, as the owner is under necessity of going to California. Address "DRUGGIST," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A first-class drug store, at a bargain. Apply at 114 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A small saloon, with stock and fixtures, good locality, and paying well. Inquire at 248 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$550 cash will buy the stock, fixtures, &c. of a store now doing a good and improving business; stock new and complete. Worth 50 per cent more to any one who desires a business opportunity. Location one of the best on West Side. Address "THOMAS," Tribune office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—To Lumbermen—A steam mill, together with over 300 acres of pine land, situated upon the shore of Lake Michigan, about 225 miles from Chicago, in the State of Wisconsin. This is a fine chance for a lumberman or any capitalist. For full particulars, inquire of WM. BROWN, No. 4 Wigwam Building, Market-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Wholesale and retail stock of groceries, with lease of store; will invoice $10,000 to $12,000; doing a large business; centrally located. T. H. BELFIELD, 18 P. O. Block.

FOR SALE—A first-class retail drug store; good location; new stock, and a first-rate trade. No better business chance in the city. Would trade for farm in Southern Illinois or Indiana. U. B. PRESCOTT, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A Grocery store, with stock, fixtures and lease, with 4 rooms. Rent only $25 per month. This store must be sold within ten days. Well located, doing a good business. Inquire corner of West and West Indiana-sts.

FOR SALE—A choice and well-selected stock of ladies' furnishing goods, with good will, &c. The best location in the city. Any party with a capital of from $2,000 to $3,000 can secure a profitable business, with a good stand. Address "A. P. W.," Box 5949.

FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best paying businesses in the city. House containing 10 rooms, to rent at $50 per month. Apply at 150 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class carom billiard table, almost new. [illegible] Apply J. L. SMITH, Oyster House, 108 State-st.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A first-class salesman for the Illinois, Iowa and Missouri trade. Only those having a large acquaintance with dealers need apply. HAESTED & STILES, importers and jobbers of woollens, 43 and 44 Walker-st., New York.

WANTED—A general agent, with small capital, for a new first-class Sewing Machine, fully licensed, which retails from $22 to $35. Can be seen at No. 24, second story, Lombard Block, from 8 o'clock to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—Ten good men can make from $5 to $10 a day canvassing for our national and religious pictures. No capital required. Apply to KELLEY & HOWISON, 124 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—By O. D. Orvis & Co., over 123 and 125 Dearborn-st., two experienced salesmen, to whom liberal salaries will be paid. Also one of little or no experience in selling goods will be accepted if worthy and well qualified.

WANTED—30 experienced R. R. laborers on the R. & M. R. R., in Iowa. Transportation free. None but Irishmen wanted. PIPER & HEARD & CO.'S, commission merchants, 13 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Ten or fifteen active young men in this city, to sell an article that takes at once with every family. 50 per cent can be made on it besides a liberal salary. Samples, with circulars giving full particulars, sent on receipt of 50 cents. Address C. H. BARKER, Lock Box 6139, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A druggist and prescription clerk. He must be a practical man, of good education, qualified to conduct the correspondence in a doctor's office; a Freemason and member of a temperance society. None others need apply. Address "DOCTOR," Box 6273, Chicago Post Office, stating qualifications and weekly salary expected.

WANTED—Salesmen for Collins' Patent Sun Burners, for kerosene lamps. Best selling articles in the West, and pay good profits. Call on or address J. A. PIERCE, 49 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Canvassers in the city and country for The New Art Journal, to whom I will allow a liberal commission. Address or apply to M. O'BRIEN, 122 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A Porter—Call at 78 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A Boy, as Press Feeder. Apply at SPALDING & LA MONTE'S, 138 Lake-st.

WANTED—Four or five energetic men to canvass the city. Also, agents wanted everywhere. Call on or address BROOKS & McGUIRE, Room 28 Reynolds' Block, Chicago.

WANTED—A good man, as gardener and to do chores. J. H. McKENZIE, No. 3 Walker's Building, over 32 Dearborn-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—Ten first-rate joiners, to whom good wages and steady inside work will be given all winter. Inquire at the corner of Jersey and Sixth-sts., Quincy, Ill., or P. O. Box 326.

WANTED—A good miller—Inquire at No. 274, South Water-st. Mills.

WANTED—Tailors—Apply at 29 North State-st.

WANTED—Four or five good Tinners. To the right men will give steady employment. Also, two or three boys to learn the tinsmith trade. OTIS & NEWELL, 223 Lake-st.

WANTED—Four Frame Makers, at 445 South Wells-st. JAS. M. HAIR & CO.

WANTED—A good practical watchmaker, to go to Michigan. Apply before 1 p. m., 2d inst., at the Briggs House. E. B. DIKEMAN.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A dressmaker—one who is thoroughly competent to cut and fit. None others need apply. Also two apprentices. Call at 381 State-st.

WANTED—An experienced female nurse, for St. Luke's Hospital. Apply to DR. OWENS, 112 Randolph-st., between 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A good, first-class laundress at 364 Ohio-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A housekeeper, thoroughly competent to take charge of boarding department in a small family. Unexceptionable references required. Address, with real name, &c., J. W. SMITH, Tribune office.

WANTED—Two Protestant girls in a private family—one for the kitchen, and the other for chamber work. Apply at 162 Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a family of three. Apply at No. 241 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A smart girl at 142 North Wells-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A good experienced girl to work in dining room; also a good washer and ironer. Apply at Hatch House, 20 North Wells-st.

WANTED—Immediately, at 285 South Clark-st., two good chambermaids; also a girl 13 to 14 years of age.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Wages $4. Call at 170 Twenty-third-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework. Good references required. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at 663 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A Norwegian, German or Swedish girl, to do general housework at 371 West Washington-st. Liberal wages will be paid. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—Ten good cooks, also two Norwegian girls for general housework, children's nurses, chambermaids. Situations of every description, and for all who apply. Register to-day at MADAME BURNHAM'S Intelligence Office, 336 State-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework for a small family. Apply at sixth house south of Twelfth-st., on Lake shore. References required.

WANTED—A cook, a table girl, and a chambermaid. Apply at 297 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. One who thoroughly understands cooking, washing and ironing, can apply at 949 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent cook, one willing to assist in washing. To one understanding her business a good situation will be found at 102 Michigan-av. Apply from 3 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—A good girl to do cooking and dining-room work at 16 East Pearson-st. Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework at 609 Adams-st., corner of Lincoln. Apply for two days.

WANTED—Smart and active girl to do up-stairs work. Such a girl will get good wages. Apply at 930 Indiana-av., sixth house south of Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A Protestant girl, to take care of children and to do light work, at 363 Michigan-av. Apply to-day.

WANTED—2 good chambermaids and 2 paint cleaners at the Matteson House. Permanent situation.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, 2 travelling agents and collectors, 3 clerks, 3 firemen, 1 conductor, 2 porters, 3 canvassers, 3 coachmen, 3 drivers, 1 bartender, 1 teamster and 10 laborers. Apply at 164 Randolph-st., Room 24. Applicants by mail, address J. M. MOORE & SON, P. O. Box 1707, enclosing 15 cents for full particulars.

WANTED—500 men for Illinois, 25 for Wisconsin, 100 for Michigan, 100 for Iowa; also 50 men for gravel trains and repairs. NICHOLS & VANBANDS, 100 Madison-st.

WANTED—Immediately, ladies and gentlemen to sell the Ladies' Gem scissors sharpener. Pure, tasteful, cheap and useful combined. Samples sent on receipt of 50 cents. Also salesmen to sell other new and good selling articles. Apply to H. A. HIGLEY & CO., 27 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—This day, 30 saw mill hands, steady work for the winter. Transportation furnished. Also 100 railroad hands at $2.25 per day. Also, 50 men near the city. Apply at Room 3 Lloyd's Block, near Randolph-st. Bridge.

WANTED—500 men in Illinois. Wages $2.00 per day. Also, 60 men for saw mills in Wisconsin and Michigan, and 30 men on repairs. Free transportation. Also, 5 carpenters for the city. Apply at 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—300 men on wood and gravel trains. Free transportation. 300 men in Wisconsin. 200 in Michigan. Also, men for city work. Apply at 66 Madison-st., Room 4.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Engine—A second-hand one or two horse power portable steam engine and boiler. Must be cheap. Address, with description and price, "RECORD OFFICE," Buchanan, Michigan.

WANTED—All to know that for 30 cents per gallon an oil can be produced that will give a better light, and is safer than coal oil. Enclose $1 for recipe. Many have paid large amounts, as patent right, for same information. Address M. THOMSON & CO., P. O. Box 2511 St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To Brewers—To purchase a copper kettle and six or eight barrels (also some half barrels) if suitable. Address "B," Box 730 Peoria, Ill., stating price.

WANTED—The address of every person subject to fits. No cure, no pay, in every case. First medicine sent free. Also wanted a letter writer correspondent in every city, town or neighborhood. A good salary paid. Enclose two stamps to DRS. DODGE & MORSE, Greely, Delaware County, Iowa.

WANTED—To loan money on chattel mortgages, or other personal security, in sums to suit. T. S. BAKER, 124 Randolph-st.

WANTED—One or two gentlemen to occupy a pleasant front second-story room in a private dwelling, without board, at No. 378 Chicago-av.

WANTED—One business man in each county to sell Brown's Double Rubber Moulding, which sells readily, and pays large profits. A. C. BROWN & CO., Room 6, 128 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A home for a perfectly healthy female infant, one month old. Only comfortable care required. Address, stating lowest price per week, "W P G," Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—To purchase for cash, at reasonable prices, gold lands or gold mining stock in Colorado. Parties desirous to sell, address "GOLD MINES," Tribune office, Chicago, giving details as to amount, description, location and terms. Only cash is offered, and to dispose of large amounts of the kind of property mentioned need apply.

WANTED—To sell three scholarships in one of the best commercial colleges in the West, at $15 each. Address C. H. WHARTON, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—A young man, bookkeeper in a wholesale house on Lake-st., wishes to spend his leisure time in posting books, or corresponding for a reasonable compensation. Terms reasonable. Address "E G S," Box 1309, Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately, men with a little capital, who wish to double it every day, to call and see the inducements we offer. They can't be beat. Send $5 for sample. Address, with stamp, for particulars, H. BROWN & CO., 99 East Madison-st., Room 7, Chicago.

WANTED—To borrow $6,000 on a double house and lot (84 feet) on West Washington-st., worth $15,000, for 3 years, at 8 per cent. Address "G W," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Loan—Money, on chattel mortgages or personal security, in small sums. B. WISNER, 54 Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—Notice—Business, business. Good paying business, for sale; will suit any good energetic man, and pay $30 per week profit and sell for $400. Address, Box [illegible], sale of small fixtures; 40 per cent profit. LAMB & FULLER, Brokers, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—An oyster counter about 12 or 14 feet long. Apply at Congress Hall, 182 Randolph-st.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A lady, with a piano, wishes a furnished room in a private family, where she can teach music in whole or part payment. Address "H A L," Bauer's Music Store, Opera House.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of 6 or 7 rooms, in a good location. A permanent tenant can be had by addressing, stating price and location, "M F F," 34 Lake-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Till 1st of May next, a well furnished house, desirably located within about half a mile of the City Hall, containing 10 or 12 rooms. Possession any time before Nov. 15th. Apply at Home Insurance Office, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished, a small house, or rooms, suitable for keeping house, for a gentleman, wife and daughter. Would give satisfactory references. Address "A D W," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling house on South or West Side, and pay a year's rent in advance with security for the same if the lowest cash price. Inquire at No. 11 Orland Building.

WANTED—To Rent—The upper portion of a good house, in a nice neighborhood, to contain not less than five rooms, suitable for housekeeping, by a man and wife, with no children. Rent not to exceed $30 per month. Family small; no children. References given. West Side preferred. Address "F F W," Tribune Office.

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] B. LOOKE, 176 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man, in a stationery store, one who has had [illegible] perience in the stationery and printing business. Address "B B," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, 24 years of age, in a wholesale, or one in retail store. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Address "W L," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a carriage painter, one who is competent to take charge of a shop, in the city or country town. Address "J. C.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class engineer and machinist. Good reference given. Address "ENGINEER," Tribune office, for two days.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thorough experienced engineer. Is good to run stationary or locomotive engine. References given. Address "H W," 179 West Lake-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—As book-keeper by one having had 10 years' experience; writes a good hand and is a first-class accountant; has a knowledge of Spanish. Best city references. Address "H B S," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk, by a young man 18 years of age. Best of references given. Address "L J W," P. O. Box 6184.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as coachman. Best of reference given. Address "FRED," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper or clerk, by a young man of experience in the grocery business. The best of references given. Would be willing to give $1,000 on good security. Address "P H L," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young Englishman in a retail Grocery. Eight years' experience in London and two months in this city. Address "E S," 266 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, 32 years of age, as gardener, to take care of horses, and make himself useful in city or country. Address "J A M," 191½ West Mather-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a porter who can read and write well and has good health. City reference given. Address "A. B.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as clerk or porter in a wholesale grocery or commission house. Address "B. A.," Tribune Office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a first-class family as housekeeper, by a lady thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a house, as one having a family of children. Best references given. Address "HOUSEKEEPER," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A widow from the East is desirous of securing the position of housekeeper in a respectable family. She is amply qualified for the performance of all the duties pertaining thereto in an establishment, large or small. Satisfactory references in regard to capability and respectability furnished. Address "J. O.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By one who understands the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply at 233 Oak-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady from the country, as seamstress in a dressmaking shop. Understands dressmaking. Wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Address for three days, LIZZIE KEENAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress in a family where they could have some one to take care of the house, or take charge of a child, or help in sewing. Address No. 48 Harrison-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl to do chamber and second work. Best city reference required. Call or address 113 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do second work by an experienced woman. Good reference given. Call at 307 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl to do second work or take care of children; can furnish the best of city reference. Address "R," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady in a respectable family, near the High School, where she can work for her board and go to school. Address "Miss L S," Tribune, Champaign City, Illinois.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an English lady as housekeeper or nurse, or to take care of children. Address or apply at No. 339 Twelfth-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—As nurse, either in hospital or private sick room, by a middle-aged experienced lady, who is prepared to treat any of her own sex with strict attention. For further information address "P M O," Box 106, Bloomington, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a private family as seamstress or second girl. Good reference given if required. Call at 169 Chicago-av., Green, for two days.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do second work by a woman of experience. Call at 171 West Harrison-st. City reference given.

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress in a private family. Apply at 355 West Polk-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook by an experienced woman with good reference. Call at No. 11 Cass-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—For a girl to do chamber or dining room work, or sewing. She understands both the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer's machine. Apply at 165 State-st., Mrs. BALLARD's office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a reliable girl as seamstress. Would assist in light work, or take care of children. Would go a short distance in the country if required. Address, "A. R.," 309 Kinzie-st., West Side.

Boarding and Lodging.

4 Hubbard-court, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent, with first-class board. Day boarders accommodated.

6 Eldridge-court—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms, with board. Suite can accommodate either two or three rooms adjoining.

14 Harmon-court, first door west of Michigan-av.—First-class board, with one unfurnished room, and two furnished rooms, and a single room. References required.

17 Dearborn-st. (McCardle House.)—A suite of front parlor and bedrooms; also, single rooms and day board can be obtained.

17 South Union-st., near Randolph—Two gentlemen and wife can have a room with board, gentlemen can be accommodated; also, a few young men, at $6 per week.

17 Pine-st.—A well-furnished suite of large rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, with board. Also one single room.

25 East Washington-st.—One large front room to rent, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

42 Twelfth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.—A pleasant front room, with board, for a gentleman and wife.

43 Harrison-st.—A well-furnished suite of rooms, and one small front chamber, furnished, or unfurnished; also single room, with first-class board.

45 Rush-st.—To rent, with board in a small private family, two well-furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen each. References required.

64 Park-av.—A nice large room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board.

86 Adams-st., between Clark and Dearborn—A nice front room, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or two young men.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2.—Pleasant rooms with board. Also, day boarders are accommodated. Table first-class.

118 Wabash-av.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with day board. Also, a furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen. References exchanged.

119 Wabash-av.—Furnished room for gentleman and wife, and single rooms.

131 West Jackson-st.—Two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, can obtain board. Also, an elegantly furnished room, for [illegible]. References exchanged.

131 [illegible]—To rent, with board, a suite of elegant rooms. Also, two single rooms, for two gentlemen.

137 West Monroe-st.—An elegant suite of unfurnished rooms, front and back; also, a furnished room, for single gentlemen, with board. Large house, furnished with gas, private family.

148 West Monroe-st.—One furnished room, to rent, with board, suitable for two single gentlemen. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

157 South Jefferson-st.—A few boarders can be accommodated with good board. Furnished rooms. Terms moderate. Day boarders accommodated.

171 Michigan-av.—A pleasant furnished front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References required.

208 Erie-st.—An elegant suite of unfurnished rooms. Also, several handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, in a private family. Finest location, only ten minutes from Court House.

215 South Clark-st., up stairs—Nicely furnished rooms, with board for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

283 West Randolph-st.—A suite of unfurnished rooms, and one furnished, suitable for gentlemen, with first-class board.

297 Michigan-st.—One handsome room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Also one single room.

312 State-st.—First-class board, in a good brick house, at $6 per week. Day board $4.50. Only five minutes' walk from Post Office.

320 Michigan-av.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board. House first-class, new. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged.

328 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and wife can find a pleasant unfurnished front room, with closet attached, marble mantel, grate, &c.

356 Wabash-av.—Pleasant front rooms for gentlemen and wife, and two single gentlemen, in a private family. Terms reasonable.

364 Ohio-st., North Side—A couple of nice furnished rooms with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also, large parlors, unfurnished.

662 West Lake-st.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, for gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, also by calling immediately.

671 State-st.—Two furnished rooms, with board, and a few day boarders, in a private family; and also, good bars to rent.

927 Wabash-av.—A handsomely furnished parlor on first floor. Also, two nice rooms, each suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

927 Wabash-av.—Furnished rooms, first floor, with board. Bath-room attached. Reference required.

A PRIVATE family, on Wabash-av., would like two gentlemen day boarders. [illegible] and agreeable parties, terms $[illegible] for each, or all, with real name and reference, "H. W. K.," P. O. Box 999.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take place of an active partner in the hardware trade. Must be a good salesman. Capital required, $4,000. Address "HARDWARE," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take a half interest in a first-class paying business. Capital required $500. NICHOLS & VANSANDS, 100 Madison-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $500. Also, agents in every county. Article wanted by every family. Profits 300 per cent; samples furnished for 25 cents. NICHOLS & VANSANDS.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a small capital, to take a half-interest in a first class paying business, with no competition. Apply at Room 4.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a cash capital of $2,000, in one of the best restaurants in the city. A good chance will be given to a man who will take full charge of the business. Address "P N B," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—I wish to see partner, with a good, thorough business man, with capital from $2,000 to $5,000 in an established business, paying from $15,000 to $20,000 per year. Address [illegible] 50 Madison-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—To join the advertiser; there is a No. 1 manufacturing business in the Northwest [illegible] pay from $5,000 to $10,000 a year. Apply at 156 Lake-st., to-day.

PARTNER—Wanted—Either active or silent, to start a business, with instructions to open a correspondence [illegible] Address, "A B," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $500 to $800, to take charge of a business paying well every 10 days. Call at Room 5, [illegible].

THE NEWS.

Gold closed steady yesterday in New York at 143⅛.

The returns from Mexico indicate the election of Juarez as President of that republic—if such it may be called.

The Concord (N. H.) Statesman has been informed, by one of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, that Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, has given $10,000 to the general fund of that institution.

A meeting of the National Union Republican Committee has been called, to be held in Washington on the 11th of December next, to decide upon the time and place of holding the National Union Republican Convention.

Allen and Ryall propose going into training soon, previous to fighting for $1,000 a side. McCoole and Coburn fight in Virginia. One thousand dollars has been deposited by each to insure play.

The official vote of Ohio at the recent election is published. The total vote for Governor is 484,603, the largest vote, by about 14,000, ever polled in the State. The Republican majority is 2,983. The total vote on the constitutional amendment is not yet received. The majority against it will be about 40,000.

Minneapolis is now in direct railroad communication with Boston. The first through car reached Minneapolis on Monday night. It was one of the "Red Line." Its route was via Springfield, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and Prairie du Chien—a distance of over [illegible] miles.

Elections under the Reconstruction acts will take place as follows: Georgia, October 29, 30, 31; Florida, November 14, 15, 16; South Carolina, November 19, 20; North Carolina, November 19, 20. Elections have been held in Louisiana, Alabama and Virginia. The day of elections in the remaining States has not been fixed.

New Haven, Conn., is terribly afflicted with typhoid fever, from which there have been many deaths recently. It has extended to Yale College. Many of the students are sick. The officers of the college are seriously considering the expediency of temporarily suspending the exercises and dismissing the students until the fever shall have disappeared.

The Dayton (O.) Journal professes to know that a majority of the Copperhead members elect to the Ohio Legislature are committed to Vallandigham for United States Senator, and that he will surely be nominated in caucus, and elected, unless his competitors coup their Copperhead friends out of the caucus and so defeat an election, or unite with the Republicans and elect Jewett or Payne.

Official returns show that the expenses of carrying out the Reconstruction law have been kept within the estimate made when the bill passed. The amount expended [illegible] dollars. Of this sum less than [illegible] the expensive part of the work (the registration) is nearly over.

A fearful tragedy has taken place in Madrid, Spain. A man named Baltasar Falcon, during a quarrel with the mother of a young woman named Pantiaso, with whom he was on terms of intimacy, stabbed her in the throat, killing her on the spot. The daughter having come to the aid of her parent, received from him also a wound in the neck and two others in the arm. The man, then thinking that he had killed both the women, stabbed himself in the abdomen, arm, and throat, and expired shortly afterward.

The Dubuque Times, of the 22d, says that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has purchased a large portion of the Dubuque Harbor Company's lands. The sale includes all the ground embraced between the alleys which run midway between both Main streets on the west, and the railroad embankment on the east side of the present passenger depot, and extending from Jones street down to Railroad street. The site for the depots, freight houses, &c., are to be built, in all probability. The Times says that the company will expend between $300,000 and $400,000 in filling up the sloughs and erecting suitable buildings.

The Cairo Democrat reports a foul murder at Smithland, Ky. [illegible]

CRIME.

Commencement of the Gleason Murder Trial at Des Moines—Burglaries in Warren County, Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Oct. 22.

The jury who are to judge of the guilt of Gleason in regard to the murdering of the two Provost Marshals, Woodruff and Gleason, in Poweshiek County, in 1865, was chosen in the United States District Court this forenoon, and the case went to trial this afternoon. It will probably last four or five days.

Several extensive burglaries have recently been committed at Hartford and Carlisle, in Warren County. In both places the Post Offices were robbed of forty or fifty dollars each, and in the former Wasson's store was despoiled of $600 worth of goods.

The Van Solen Murder Trial at St. Paul.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 22.

Van Solen's counsel insisted upon having the [illegible] and clothing of Harcourt brought into court, and the case was postponed till Friday [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Condition of the New York City National Banks.

New York, Oct. 22.—The New York House Washington special says: "The October quarterly statements of all the New York city banks have been received by the Comptroller of the Currency, and their consolidated returns show their aggregate of deposits, circulation and deposits to be about [illegible] millions, for which twenty-five per cent is required. The statements show a reserve of over [illegible] millions, or eight per cent more than is required."

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, will deliver the lecture on "The Personal Recollections and Character of Lincoln," at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

FROM MEXICO.

Juarez Probably Re-elected President—Maximilian's Remains.

New York, Oct. 22.—The Herald's city of Mexico correspondence, September 30, says: "The news from the interior indicate the success of the Juarez ticket. Cortona and [illegible] have declared their preference for Juarez. Admiral Tegethoff was still in the city. The body of Maximilian was being re-embalmed."

The Yoe Murder Case at Pontiac, Ill.

Pontiac, Ill., Oct. 22.

Mrs. Harriet A. Yoe was this evening arraigned, charged with the killing by poisoning her late husband, James L. Yoe, husband of Mrs. Yoe, by poison, on the 9th of September, 1866. A jury was empanelled. Out of thirty-one jurors who have been called four only have been accepted. Much interest has been excited by the trial [illegible] The prisoner is a very fair-looking woman, of about [illegible] years, and is the mother of six children, two of whom are married daughters. [illegible]

The State is represented by Mr. Amami, Prosecuting Attorney of this county, and Mr. Kenney, of Chicago.

Hon. Joseph W. Culver and Hon. Jason W. Strevell, assisted by H. B. Hurd, Esq., of Chicago, conduct the defence.

Movement in Favor of a Reduction of the Five Per Cent Cotton Tax.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—A meeting of cotton and woollen manufacturers was held to-night, to [illegible] memorializing Congress for a reduction of the five per cent cotton tax. The following resolutions [illegible]

Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Union of Philadelphia ask their members of Congress to use all honorable means to remove all taxation [illegible]

EUROPE.

Present Condition of Affairs in Italy.

Reconstruction of the Ministry Announced.

Report of Garibaldi's Escape from Caprera Confirmed.

Rumors that Cialdini is Planning a Coup d'Etat.

The Emperor Francis Joseph on a Visit to Napoleon.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Italy.

GARIBALDI'S ESCAPE FROM CAPRERA.

Florence, Oct. 22.

The reports of the escape of Garibaldi from Caprera are confirmed. It is said he has landed at Leghorn and is now in Florence. [illegible]

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.

Florence, Oct. 22.

The official gazette announces the reconstruction of the Ministry. [illegible]

A rumor is current that Cialdini is planning a coup d'etat for the settlement of the Roman question.

France.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S VISIT TO PARIS.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, who arrived in France on a visit to Napoleon, [illegible] made a brief pause in that city, and [illegible] interview of a few minutes with [illegible] Prussia. The conversation was of a friendly character.

Great Britain.

BREAD RIOTS IN BRITTANY.

London, Oct. 22.

Tumults have occurred among the people of Brittany owing to the want of employment and the scarcity of food. Crowds have paraded the towns and clamored for bread, and in some places attempts were made to break into the bakeries.

A despatch from Bombay announces the death of Ameer of Cabul.

THE MANCHESTER RIOTERS.

London, Oct. 22.

A delay has been granted in the trial of the rioters, on the ground that the present state of public feeling against the prisoners in Manchester, will prevent an impartial administration of justice.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Newmarket, Oct. 22.

The Outland stakes [illegible]

BY MAIL.

The Pan-Anglican Synod.

[illegible]

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Alarming Prevalence of Typhoid Fever—Proposed Suspension of Exercises at Yale College.

New Haven, Oct. 22.—The [illegible]

Mr. Colfax's Address at Cooper Institute, in New York.

New York, Oct. 22.—[illegible]